

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 14th February 1885.

CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
The foreign policy of England	229	Lord Dufferin's speech at the Trades' dinner	241
Russophobia	ib.	The Bengal Legislative Council	ib.
The difficulties of England	ib.	Encouragement of native medicine	ib.
England in India	ib.	Famine in Burdwan	ib.
The King of Burmah	230	The Howrah Municipality	ib.
Russian advance	ib.	Baboo Ram Sankur Sen	242
Russian advance	ib.	Lord Dufferin's speech	ib.
The boast of a Russian General	ib.	The Mussulmans	ib.
England and Russia	ib.	The constitution of the Bengal Council	ib.
The present difficulties of England	231	Mr. Glover	ib.
France and Burmah	ib.	Lord Dufferin's policy	ib.
Fall of Khartoum and General Gordon	ib.	Sir Rivers Thompson's speech	243
Russia and the British Government	232	Mr. Hext of Bandarshalia	ib.
The fall of Khartoum	ib.	Lord Dufferin and Sir Rivers Thompson at the Trades' dinner	ib.
Independent Burmah	233	Ravages of malaria in Bengal	ib.
Russophobia	ib.	The Defence Association	244
The Soudan war	ib.	Appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service	ib.
The King of Burmah	ib.	The Calcutta General Post Office	ib.
The Soudan war	ib.	Mismanagement on the East India Railway	ib.
Third class passengers	ib.	The constitution of the Legislative Council	ib.
Rabid dogs at Patea	234	The native soldiers and the preparation made by Government for the defence of India	245
Cholera	ib.	The Enquiry Commission	ib.
Magistrate and Pleader	ib.	Appreciation of the merits of Englishmen by natives	246
Depositing money in collectorates	ib.	The incorporation of the Suburbs with the Town	247
The pay of the amla	ib.	The explanation given by Government for appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service under the nomination system	ib.
Mr. Kirkwood	ib.	The Viceroy's and the Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the Trades' dinner	ib.
Delay in the sending of a newspaper by the Post Office	ib.	Natives and the Engineering Department	ib.
Declaration of policy by the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor	ib.	Mr. Glover's case	ib.
Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee	235	A native boy killed by two planters of Golaghat	ib.
The Enquiry Commission's report	ib.	The introduction of the system of trial by jury in the mofussil	ib.
Lord Dufferin	236	Sir Rivers Thompson at the Trade's dinner	ib.
Appointment to the Subordinate Executive Service	ib.	Lord Dufferin's speech at the Trades' dinner	249
Inconvenience of railway passengers at Kurigram	ib.	Introduction of the system of jury trial	ib.
Mr. Beadon	ib.	Natives and municipal elections	250
Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Berhampore Municipality	ib.	Khulna	ib.
A native lad killed by a planter of Golaghat	ib.	The Tenancy Bill	ib.
Theroad crossing the Tarkesvar Railway and a new bazar in Tarkesvar	ib.	A Native defence association	ib.
The Berhampore Municipality	ib.	The Putwaries and Canoongoes Bill	ib.
Distress in Kuramgram	237	The Madras Government and the Civil Service candidates	ib.
The transfer of the Postmaster of Devagram	ib.	Distress in Jessore and Sir Rivers Thompson	251
The Tenancy Bill	ib.	Laluram Panday's case	ib.
New Taxes	ib.	Natives killed by Europeans	ib.
Fortifying India	238	Mr. Primrose	ib.
The tours of Magistrates	ib.	Maharajah of Sasung Durgapore	ib.
Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mukerji	ib.	The appointment of K. M. Chatterjea as Tagore Law Lecturer	252
Famine in Burdwan	ib.	Appointment of Baboo Benabehari Kapur as a member of the Bengal Council	ib.
Lord Dufferin's policy	ib.	The constitution of the Bengal Council	ib.
The Bengal Legislative Council	ib.	Bad arrangement in the Tarkessur Railway	ib.
The rivers tanks in Burdwan	ib.	Native dress	ib.
Agricultural colleges	ib.	The abolition of the Calcutta Normal school	ib.
Lord Dufferin's speech	ib.	Lord Dufferin's speech at the Trades' dinner	ib.
The appointment of officials as Commissioners	ib.	Sir Rivers Thompson's speech at the Trades' Dinner	ib.
Eastern Bengal State Railway	ib.	The Bengal Legislative Council	253
Maharani Swarnamayi's donation	ib.	European Volunteers	ib.
Coolie recruiters	239	Administration of justice	ib.
Mr. Primrose	ib.	Lord Ripon's reception in England	ib.
The Patwari Bill	ib.	The Hindus and the Mahomedans	ib.
The jury system	ib.	Certain rules about the Entrance Examination	254
The Sanitary Committee	ib.		
Laluram Pandey's case	ib.		
The entertainment of Sir Rivers Thompson at Paikpara	ib.		
The Health Association	ib.		
Sir Rivers Thompson unmasked	240		

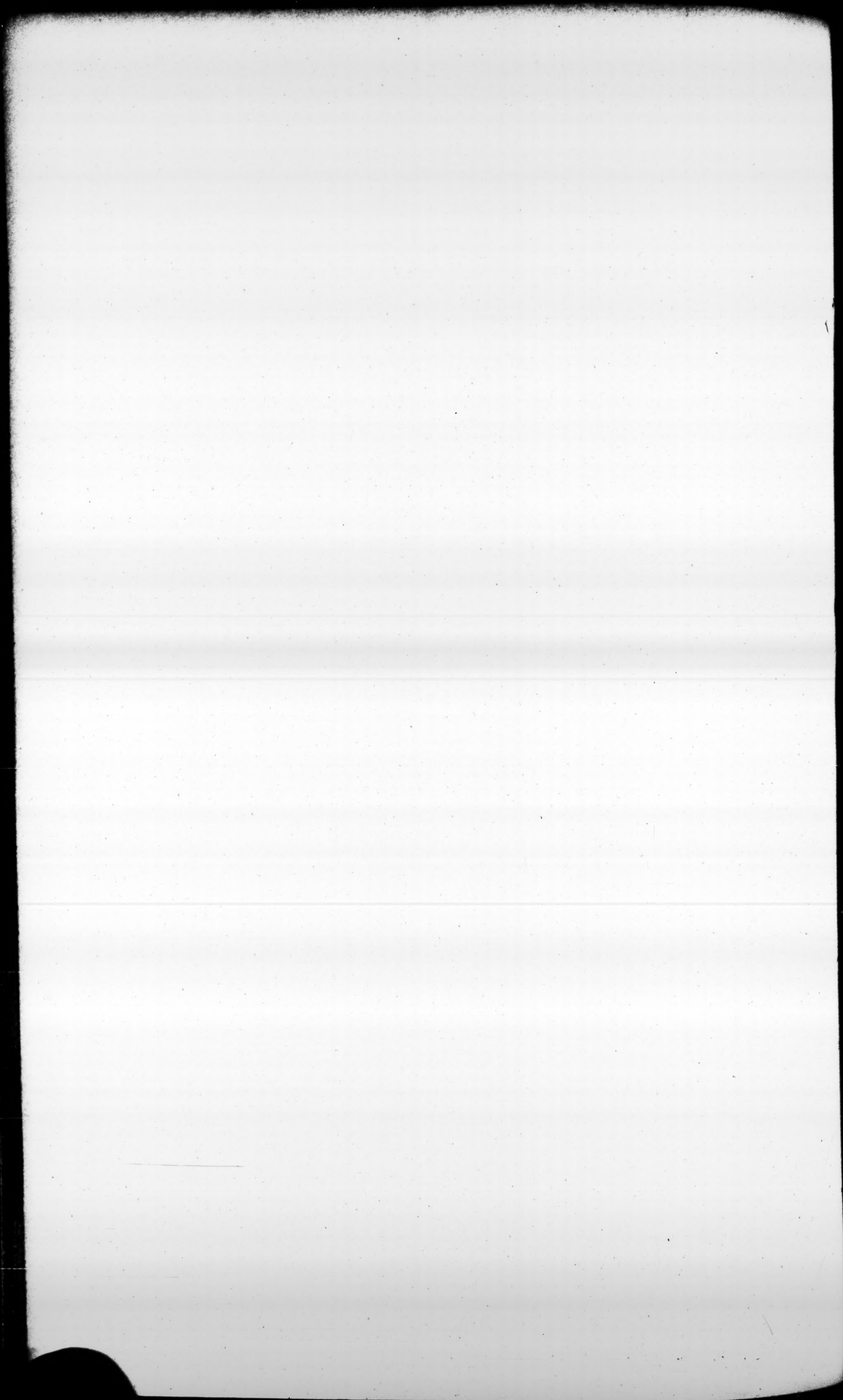
CONTENTS :

	Page.		Page.
Sir Rivers Thompson	254	Sir Rivers Thompson	258
The Jail Commission	ib.	The maximum rate of rent	ib.
The Sanitary Commission's Report	ib.	Mr. Beadon	ib.
Mr. Ilbert	ib.	Famine relief	ib.
Mr. Primrose	ib.	Mr. Sharp	259
Mr. Glover	ib.	The inconvenience of the third class passengers	ib.
Mis-management in the Tarakessara line	255	The Legislative Council	ib.
Sir Rivers Thompson's speech	ib.	The Calcutta Normal School	ib.
Self-Government and the constitution of the Legislative Councils	ib.	Raja Ganga Narain Shahas Rai...	ib.
The reduction of the rate of court fees	ib.	Sir Rivers Thompson and the Jail Commission	ib.
Lord Dufferin	ib.	Sir Rivers Thompson unmasked	ib.
The causes of famine	ib.	Mr. Coxhead and famine	260
The Lieutenant-Governor	256	Mr. Harris of Dacca	ib.
The European accused	ib.	Mr. Beames and the famine	ib.
The dredging of the Gunger	ib.	The extension of the jury system	261
Baboo Mohendro Nath Pundit	ib.	A complaint of the tenants of Basudebpore, Balasore	ib.
Famine in Burdwan	ib.	Irregularities in connection with the Pathshala examination in Orissa	ib.
Famine in Cutwa	ib.	Centres for the B. A. examination	262
Mr. Ilbert	257	Chairman for the Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore Municipality	ib.
The Enquiry Commission's report and the Lieutenant-Governor	ib.	Proposed division of Midnapore into two districts	ib.
The right of trial by jury in the case of natives	ib.	Proposed division of Midnapore into two districts	ib.
The killing of natives by Europeans	ib.	The Bengal Agricultural Department	ib.
A native lad killed by a planter of Golaghat	ib.	Sub-Inspector of School in Balasore	ib.
The English Judges of High Court and the Walker case	ib.	Famine relief in the Patna Division	ib.
The Legislative Councils	258	The Boundary Commission	ib.
		Non-admission of Nulia boys into the Puri zillah school	ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	700	3rd February 1895.
2	"Tripurá Vartávana"	Comillah	.....
3	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Alok"	Calcutta	.....
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto	700	9th ditto.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	6th ditto.
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto	12,000	14th ditto.
8	"Bártábaha"	Pubna	.....
9	"Bharat Hitaishi"	Burrisal	450	
10	"Bharat Mihir"	Mymensingh	625	
11	"Bardwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296	10th ditto.
12	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca	756	
13	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	9th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca	425	8th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	800	6th ditto.
16	"Grámvartá Prakashiká"	Comercolly	500	7th ditto.
17	"Halsahar Prakashiká"	Calcutta	.....
18	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
19	"Játiya Suhríd"	Calcutta	700	
20	"Medini"	Midnapore	500	
21	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhownipore, Calcutta...	.....	9th ditto.
22	"Murshidabad Patriká"	Bernampore	437	4th ditto.
23	"Murshidabad Pratidinhi"	Ditto	.....
24	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta	850	9th ditto.
25	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	440	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
26	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	900	6th February 1885.
27	"Prāntavāsī"	Chittagong ...	600	
28	"Pratikār"	Berhampore ...	600	6th ditto.
29	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah ...	.....
30	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	220	5th ditto.
31	"Sādhārānī"	Calcutta ...	500	8th ditto.
32	"Sahachar"	Ditto ...	500	4th ditto.
33	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	1,500	9th ditto.
34	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	7th ditto.
35	"Sāraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	345	
36	"Shakti"	Calcutta ...	.....
37	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	1,000	
38	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta ...	3,000	31st January and 7th February 1885.
39	"Surabhi"	Ditto ...	700	10th February 1885.
40	"Udbodhan"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
41	"Dainik Vārtā"	Calcutta ...	450	
42	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto ...	225	9th to 12th February 1885.
43	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	6th to 12th ditto.
44	"Samachār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	625	6th to 9th ditto.
45	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	520	6th, 10th and 11th February 1885.
46	"Prabhātī"	Ditto ...	1,000	9th to 13th ditto.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
48	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	12th February 1885.
49	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	500	9th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto ...	300	7th ditto.
51	"Hindi Samāchār"	Bhagulpore ...	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta ...	250	
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	100	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	250	
<i>Daily.</i>				
55	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	12th to 13th February 1885.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
56	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
57	"Assam Vilāsini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
58	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
59	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack ...	250	24th January 1885.
60	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	200	27th ditto.
61	"Balasore Samvad Vāhika"	Ditto ...	116	22nd ditto.
62	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	28th ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Taraka"	Ditto ...	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
64	"Kshatriya Patrikā"	Patna ...	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
65	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia ...	.....



POLITICAL.

The *Sahachar*, of the 4th February, says that it pointed out in the preceding issue that the attitude of Russia, France, and Germany was so hostile

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 4th, 1885.

The foreign policy of England.

that England should act very cautiously. The Gladstone Ministry have been acting with due caution. They would have done well not to have interfered in Egyptian matters, and to have permitted Arabi Pasha to benefit his country. He who at this time wishes to produce quarrel between England and any of the above countries is the greatest enemy of the English nation. Many such enemies have appeared in the Tory ranks. They are advising their country to adopt a rash policy without weighing her strength. The thought that England will be placed in a very perilous situation, if she fights alone with three such powerful enemies, does not seem to cross their mind. There are such men in India also. The Anglo-Indian papers are imitating the bluster of the English Tory papers. These latter perhaps think that they will be unworthy of their nationality if they do not do so. Government should not by any means listen to their advice. Many of the Anglo-Indian papers have a very wicked object. They wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity to make Government adopt a more repressive policy towards natives, and abolish the armies of the native princes. It is also rumoured that Lord Dufferin means to reduce the number of troops of the native princes. Such a step will lead to great danger. Until quite recently the Anglo-Indian papers were eager to show hostility towards Russia alone. But now they have begun to show hostility towards France also. The writer apprehends that the English Government may engage in a quarrel with France under the pretext of extending trade in the Eastern Peninsula. The writer wishes that France and England should in a friendly spirit combine together to construct a railway as far as China. The reckless advice given by the Anglo-Indian papers has alarmed the editor.

2. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 5th February, says that if any reliance can be placed on the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the desire of Russia

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Feb. 5th, 1885.

Russophobia.

for the conquest of India has become very strong. The English should therefore adopt precautionary measures.

3. The *Pratikar*, of the 6th February, says that whatever Russia may profess it is certain that she covets India.

PRATIKAR,
Feb. 6th, 1885.

The difficulties of England.

The rapid manner in which Russia is extending her dominion in Central Asia clearly proves this. A reflection upon the present state of affairs will show that England will be placed in a very perilous situation unless her differences with other Powers are amicably settled by treaties. France, Germany, Austria, Russia—all—are opposed to the Egyptian policy of England. Prince Bismarck has declared that, if England opposes the establishment of German colonies in Africa, the good feeling between England and Germany will be at an end. Whatever Germany may profess, she will not henceforth side with England. No European Power, except Italy, supports the policy of England. Under these circumstances, England will not act unwisely in assisting China. It is not advisable for England to displease everybody at this time; for in that case she will be assisted by none in the hour of need. England should also make India impregnable by embracing Indians like brethren and by ruling them in a noble and disinterested manner. The enthusiasm displayed by Indians for Lord Ripon shows by what means their hearts can be won.

4. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 6th February, says that the fate of India is bound up with that of England.

PRAJABANDHU,
Feb. 6th, 1885.

England in India.

England is now in difficulty. The dynamitards are busy at home. Russia, Germany, France, and Austria are secretly

intriguing to check her ascendancy. Prince Bismarck wants to quarrel with England. Russia is rapidly incorporating in her vast empire the kingdoms of Central Asia. The Russian army is stationed at a distance of 40 miles from Herat. At this time, if India comes forward to sacrifice men and money for England, if she considers the danger to England to be danger to herself, the difficulties of England may be partially removed. The people of India know that England alone can produce rulers like Lord Ripon, and they love England with all her faults.

ARYA DARPAN,
Feb. 6th, 1885.

5. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 6th February, says that King Theebaw is harassing his people incessantly. The writer is glad to hear that the Government of India intends to send an Ambassador to Mandalay to hold the King in check.

The King of Burmah.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Feb. 6th, 1885.

6. The *Education Gazette*, of the 6th February, says, on the authority of the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, that Russia has made such preparations that she can occupy Herat any moment she likes. She has won the tribes in the vicinity of Herat to her interest. The Russians are not coming forward to join in the Boundary Commission. Rumour has it that they will not agree unless the boundary is fixed to their advantage. Their action in reference to the boundary question will give some insight into their motives.

Russian advance.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Feb. 7th, 1885.

7. The *Grāmavartā Prakāshikā*, of the 7th February, says that the announcement in the *Times* that the tribes all round Herat have submitted to Russia is a hoax. It was circulated with the view of discrediting Mr. Gladstone's Government. One of the Russian papers says that Russia does not want India: she wants the Bosphorus. The writer says that Russia will not be able to do anything to British India as long as the English govern it with justice and moderation.

Russian advance.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Feb. 7th, 1885.

8. The *Sulabh Samāchār*, of the 7th February, after giving a translation of a portion of General Soboleff's letter on the invasion of India, remarks that the statements made therein are made with the object of frightening England. But with rulers like Lord Ripon at the head of the Indian administration, England has nothing to fear from Russia. England should try her best to keep her native subjects contented and happy.

The boast of a Russian General.

SADHARANĪ,
Feb. 8th, 1885.

9. The *Sādhāranī*, of the 8th February, says that, whatever the English Government may say, it is not easy in mind at the advance of Russia. After sending a Commission through Afghanistan to make an amicable settlement with Russia, the English Government is secretly making preparations for defence. Efforts are being made for strengthening Aden. The forts of Kurrachee have been well examined, and more cannon will be placed in them. The Fort William of Calcutta also will be furnished with a sufficient number of cannon this year. Jamrud, Pishin, Duki, Saria, Buxa in Bhootan and Kohima in the Naga Hills are also being garrisoned. Efforts are being made for strengthening Peshawur, Multan, Lucknow, Gwalior, Nagpore, Secundrabad, Mhow, and Ajmere. The *Pioneer* has given this information. It cannot be ascertained whether Government has done this, or the *Pioneer* is making these statements with the object of frightening Russia. The writer suspects that news has arrived from the English members of the Delimitation Commission that they have not been able to gain their point. If such be the case, England will have to fight with Russia. It is probable that these preparations are being made for that reason. The writer says that the *Pioneer* has not said a word about the advisability or otherwise of remaining on good terms with the native princes, and of the appointment of natives to high offices in the army. Considerable retrenchment of expenditure may

England and Russia.

be effected if natives are appointed commissioned and non-commissioned officers after examination. Many persons profess to be anxious for reduction of expenditure. But they do not know by what means the expenditure may be reduced, or perhaps they do not adopt the means, even if they find them out, owing to selfish considerations. Weak Bengalis may not deserve to be appointed Colonels and Captains. But is there no one among the Punjabese and the Madrasees who deserves those offices? An opportunity should be given to Bengalis to prove whether they deserve those offices or not. It is certain that the relations between Government and native princes are not satisfactory. Government is yet unable to love them and to trust them entirely. The native princes are so loyal to the Empress, that if Government treats them well, they will sacrifice everything to fight for her. If Government is supported by the Nizam, Holkar, and Scindia, it has nothing to fear from a hundred Russias.

10. The same paper says that England has now to keep watch over Russia, France, and Germany. Ill-feelings between Russia and England have commenced since the former's advance in Central Asia. The more Russia is advancing, the more alarmed the English Government is becoming. Owing to the fear of Russia, England engaged in the two terrible Afghan wars. The Russophobia of Englishmen has now reached its utmost limit. Russia, too, is not slow to excite fear by plans for the invasion of India. All persons, except a few boasting Tories and Anglo-Indians, understand that England will be placed in a very perilous situation if she makes France also her enemy. One is angry if one's interests are injured. France has lent vast sums to the Egyptian Government. Inasmuch as England has now deprived her of all influence in Egypt, she is anxious about the recovery of those sums. But as the English Ministry has listened to the proposals of France, all disputes on that subject will be at an end. There is also no probability of a quarrel between France and England in the Eastern Peninsula. The French will not enter British Burmah. There was never any quarrel between England and Germany. Prince Bismarck is not willing to quarrel with England. He is establishing German colonies on the coast of Africa and in New Guinea to extend German trade and to prevent overcrowding in Germany. Prince Bismarck has said that if England opposes his policy, he will have to join her enemies. If these words of Prince Bismarck and the meeting of the Czar and the German Emperor do not make England act cautiously, nothing will. The military resources of England are not equal to those of France, Germany, or Russia. France is eager for war. The Emperors of Germany and Russia are all-powerful. England will have to act according to the wishes of Parliament. Consequently she cannot adopt a rash policy like those Powers. It is true that England's wealth is unbounded. But money does not always enable a country to gain victory.

SADHARANI,
Feb. 8th, 1885.

11. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 9th February, remarks that the newly-formed friendship between Burmah and France may be due, as far as the former country is concerned, to her desire to annoy both China and the British Government, with which she is not on good terms, through France. It would appear that both Russia and France will establish ascendancy in Asia.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

12. The same paper fears that when the British Government will be busy in carrying on warlike operations in the Soudan owing to the fall of Khartoum, Russia may take the opportunity to occupy Herat. The capture or death of General Gordon, one of which is certain, makes it doubtful whether

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

Mr. Gladstone will be able to continue in power. Fall of the Liberal Ministry is calculated to prove extremely injurious to India.

13. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 9th February says that Russophobia has awakened in the minds of Englishmen the apprehension of rebellion in India. Anglo-Indian writers are alluding to Russian advance and to the preparations said to be made by Indians for rebellion in order to fill the English people with distrust of Indians. These writings are being circulated in England and India. Russia is hearing of all this. Russia is availing herself of this opportunity to make the English people more uneasy by alluding to the so-called discontent of Indians, and is condemning British rule in India. English statesmen should try their best to govern in such a way as to give Russia no occasion for finding fault with British rule in India. Russia's object in making these statements is to make the English Government distrust Indians and oppress them. Russia knows that if the English are busy about India, her way to Constantinople will be smooth. Every act of Russia indicates that she does not covet India, but wants to increase her influence by keeping the English in check by remaining near India. Russian dominion in Central Asia has now been firmly established. Her purpose will be fulfilled if she can now go to Constantinople. Russia has coveted Turkey from the commencement of the present century. Had Russia not been opposed in the Crimea, she would have by this time attained her object in a considerable measure. In the last war with Turkey also Russia had to fear England. The Russian General Soboleff has distinctly stated that Russia wants to establish her influence over the Black Sea. But she cannot attain this object without command over the Bosphorus. Consequently she will have to occupy Turkey. For this reason Russia is keeping England in check, and is trying to diminish her prestige in India by stationing herself near India. It is strange that the cunning English people do not see this. Both Soboleff and Vambéry want to prove that the way to India is very easy. It is strange that the English are being frightened by their ridiculous statements. India is no longer what it was before. It is no longer easy to invade India, which is now under British rule, inhabited by a people devotedly loyal to that rule, and full of railway and telegraphic lines. The wiles of Russia will never delude loyal Indians. Let England be at ease and make Indians happy by good government. "The English in India" is the decree of Providence; "Russians in India" is the raving of mad men.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

14. The same paper says that the news of the fall of Khartoum has made the English people very uneasy. The subject is being discussed all over Europe.

Fall of Khartoum.
The English press is recommending the occupation of the Soudan, and is advising General Earle to occupy Berber. The English press recommends that troops should be sent from India to clear the way to Berber. Because the writer foresaw that Indian troops would have to be sent to the Soudan, he protested against England's fighting in that place. If it is essentially necessary to send Indian troops, the volunteers, too, should be sent with them. As matters now stand, it does not appear that the English will retire from the Soudan. The Ministry have no other alternative than to strengthen General Wolseley. It is useless now to condemn Mr. Gladstone's Soudan policy. The English should now see that there occur no other disasters. There will be ample time for quarrelling with France, Germany and Russia. The Sultan is eager to send troops to Suakim. England should accept his offer of assistance with troops. France will not probably be vexed if Italy is entrusted with the task of defending the sea coast. It will not be easy to subdue the Mahdi's troops.

15. The same paper says that England should not add to her difficulties after the disaster in Khartoum. The English merchants of Rangoon have requested

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

Independent Burmah.

the British Government to annex independent Burmah. But Lord Dufferin is too wise to listen to their counsel.

16. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 10th February, says that the British lion is very much afraid of the Russian bear.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI
Feb. 10th, 1885.

Russophobia.

The slightest movement of Russia frightens England. As long as the English depend upon the people of India, the latter will not grudge their blood and treasure to oppose the Russian advance. The Russians know this full well, and so they announce that India will be set free by Russia. The writer says that Russia covets the possession of India. The proposal of declaring the independence of India is a hoax. The English do not trust the natives with arms. They seek to abolish the armies of native princes. They insult the natives. From this Russia infers that the natives are not well disposed towards the English, and that if Russia at this time, stationed as she is near the frontier, declares the independence of India, the natives will join her and help her to drive away the English, and then it would be easy for her to rule India with an iron hand. The English do not understand the tricks played by Russia. They think that the natives are favourable to the interests of Russia, and so they distrust the natives. The attitude of the English emboldens Russia. Russia is a powerful adversary; but the natives of India do not fear any adversary if they are helped by the English. The Empress of India is in want of nothing. The want of confidence of Government in the loyal natives is a matter of deep regret at this time.

17. The *Surabhi*, of the 10th February, says that the news from the Soudan is really alarming. It forebodes future evil. The history of the Soudan

SURABHI,
Feb. 10th, 1885.

The Soudan war.

war proves that evil actions never produce good results, and that one must suffer the consequences of one's evil deeds. There is no doubt that the English will be ultimately victorious. But what is the use of such unnecessary expenditure of blood and treasure?

18. The *Bangabasi*, of the 14th February, says that some Englishmen who have business in Upper Burmah are circulating all sorts of calumnies against

BANGABASI,
Feb. 14th, 1885.

The King of Burmah.

Theebaw, the King of Burmah. There are some again who say that the English are in the habit of circulating such calumnies against princes whose kingdom they may covet. King Theebaw has made a treaty with the French. A French Ambassador will be permanently located in Burmah. The King is not on good terms with China.

19. The same paper says that the Soudan war is very disastrous in its results. Hicks Pasha was killed in the

BANGABASI

The Soudan war.

war. The troops of Baker Pasha were massacred. Colonel Stewart, and Messrs. Power, O'Donovan Cameron, and Herbert have lost their lives. The heroic Burnaby is no more. General Gordon has also fallen. Who can tell how many heroes will have to sacrifice their lives in this war? The English have committed a mistake. They should not persist in it. To rescue Gordon they sent out an expedition. But Gordon is no more. They should now return. That will save their honour, and also save the money of the Indian tax-payers.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

20. The *Sulabh Samachar*, of the 31st January, is glad to notice that, under orders from the Governor-General, arrangements will soon be made to attach

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Jan. 31st, 1885.

Third class passengers.

water closets to third class carriages of Indian railways.

SANSODHINI,
Feb. 3rd, 1885.

21. The *Sansodhini*, of the 3rd February, hears that many lives have been lost at Patea by the bite of rabid dogs.

Rabid dogs at Patea.

The writer draws the attention of the authorities to this matter, and says that the offer of a slight reward for killing dogs could easily have saved those lives.

SANSODHINI.

22. The same paper hears of the prevalence of cholera in various localities. Government should make arrangements for granting medical aid at this time.

Cholera.

SANSODHINI,

23. The same paper hears that Baboos Chaitanya Charan Dutt and Jatra Mohan Sen, Pleaders of the Judge's

Magistrate and Pleader.

Court, Chittagong, have refused to plead in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Dinanath De, because he did not give them seats and asked them to sit with mooktears. Dina Baboo seems to think that there is no difference between pleader and mooktear.

SANSODHANI.

24. The same paper thinks that Government should pass an order to the effect that money may be deposited in collectorates by means of postal money-orders.

Depositing money in collectorates.

Depositing money under the present arrangement is very troublesome. A man has to wait for a long time, and to bribe the amlah before his money is received.

SANSODHANI.

25. The same paper says that the pay of the amla of the court of the Deputy Magistrate and of the Munsif should be the same. It should be from Rs. 20

The pay of the amla.

to Rs. 40 rising by ten annual increments.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA
Feb. 4th, 1885.

26. The *Murshidabad Patrika*, of the 4th February, says that

Mr. Kirkwood.

Mr. Kirkwood, the Judge of Murshidabad, is doing his best to cultivate friendly feelings with the respectable native inhabitants of the district. The writer hopes that his name will be struck off the list of English oppressors in the columns of newspapers.

SAHACHAR
Feb. 4th, 1885.

27. The *Sahachar*, of the 4th February, publishes a letter from

Delay in the sending of a newspaper by the Post Office.

a subscriber in the new Salna tea plantation, in which he complains that an issue of that paper, the seal of the Napitbazar Branch Post Office (Calcutta), on the cover of which bears the date 1st January, reached him sixteen days after that date though the usual time in which letters, &c., reach that place is four or five days. The editor entreats the postal authorities to enquire into the matter.

SAHACHAR.

28. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin has indicated his future policy in his speech at the Trades' Dinner.

Lord Dufferin.

The policy which makes no distinction between the conquerors and the conquered, and which seeks to benefit Indians, is the most suitable policy for the government of India. The editor is sure that Lord Dufferin will make good the promises which he has made. An experienced and cool headed man like him does not hastily make promises. Within the short time that has passed after his arrival in this country, Lord Dufferin has found out what policy is best suited to India. The 250 millions of India are glad at the prospect of the fulfilment of his promise. It is certain that Anglo-Indians, whose advocate the editor of the *Englishman* is, is not glad at this.

SAHACHAR.

29. The same paper says that Indians can learn the intention of

Declaration of policy by the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor.

their rulers only when they reply to addresses presented to them and on the occasion of the Trades' Dinner. Fortunately the rulers now trust Indians more than formerly. The writer believes that it is the intention of the Home Government that there should be perfect confidence between the rulers and the people of India. Recently the people had opportunities of learning

the views of their rulers on three occasions. The Lieutenant-Governor presided at a meeting of the Health Association. He said that he would have never consented to preside if the Association had been hostile to the municipality. At the Trades' Dinner both the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor spoke. Lord Dufferin indicated in his speech that his policy would be based upon the Queen's Proclamation. Sir Rivers Thompson admitted that the *ma-bap* system of government would not do any longer. Still he condemned the small section of natives who cherish aspirations. The Lieutenant-Governor has not told whom he means by this small section to which he frequently alludes. But the writer understands to whom the Lieutenant-Governor alludes. Such small sections are working in every country. John Bright, William Ewart Gladstone, and Mr. Chamberlain are members of such a section. Mazzini was the leader of such a section. If the opinions expressed in the speeches made at the Trades' Dinner are sincere, it is evident that the leaders of the Anglo-Indian and native communities are anxious for a reconciliation between the two communities. An official in the position of the Lieutenant-Governor should not throw obstacles in the way of such a reconciliation. If the Lieutenant-Governor surveys the vast English Empire without confining his view to India alone, and considers how difficult the task of governing that vast empire has become, he will, far from condemning this small section, praise them. In replying to the address presented by the Indian Union, Lord Dufferin has promised to foster the system of municipal self-government, and to pay his best attention to the other subjects alluded to in the address. Thus the speeches of Lord Dufferin, Sir Rivers Thompson, Mr. Justice Cunningham and others prove that everyone desires a reconciliation between the two communities. The rulers also have understood that the *ma-bap* system of government will no longer do. Time has effected a great change in natives. He who will despise them any longer is a fool. The constitution of government should be altered. Even a man so full of old notions as Sir Rivers Thompson has been obliged to admit that the people desire to see their true representatives in the Legislative Councils.

30. The same paper is glad to hear that Mr. Croft has recommended Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, for the post of Inspector of Schools of that division. The Editor hopes that the Bengal Government will entitle itself to the gratitude of the people of Bengal by agreeing to Mr. Croft's recommendation.

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 4th, 1885.

31. The same paper says that, as it expected, Mr. Cotton has dissented from the opinion of Mr. Beverley and Dr. Lidderdale, the other Members of the Enquiry Commission. It appears from Mr. Cotton's dissent, a copy of which has been placed before the Town Council, that Mr. Beverley and Dr. Lidderdale have been obliged to admit that the Municipal Commissioners have done all that they could do with the means at their disposal. But they think that the sanitary arrangements of Calcutta are not as perfect as they should be. Sir Rivers Thompson's reputation depends upon his decision about the Commission's Report. At a little distance from Belvedere, says the Editor, the Lieutenant-Governor will see heaps of night-soil and numerous dirty tanks. He should not expect from the municipality that which he cannot do himself. When the slowness of political improvement is complained of, Government says that it is not the work of a day. Why should not the same excuse hold good in the case of sanitary improvement also? If the Lieutenant-Governor attacks the Municipal Commissioners again, the public must say that it is impossible to obtain justice from him.

SAHACHAR

SAMACHAR,
Feb. 4th, 1885.

Lord Dufferin.

32. The same paper hopes that Lord Dufferin will do the work of many years during the five years he will remain here. The Editor hopes that he will extend the right of trial by jury in the case of natives, will throw open high appointments to natives on a larger scale, will allow natives a voice in the framing of laws and in regulating expenditure, and will repeal the Arms Act which disgraces the Statute Book. Lord Dufferin sees that the Arms Act has not diminished the fear of Russia, but has rather increased it. The English Government will be strengthened if Indians are allowed to carry arms now.

SAMACHAR.

Appointment to the Subordinate Executive Service.

33. The same paper is not displeased at Government's intention to postpone the complete introduction of the system of appointment by competitive examination to the Subordinate Executive Service until those who were promised appointments by Sir Ashley Eden have been provided for.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Feb. 5th, 1885.

Inconvenience of Railway passengers at Kurigram.

34. The *Rungpore Dik Prakásh*, of the 5th February, recommends certain alterations in the time table of the railway which passes through Kurigram in Rungpore. The train which now starts from Kurigram at 12-50 P.M. should start at 4. This would conduce greatly to the convenience of passengers, for they will not have to wait for a long time at Kaunia to catch the down train which starts 9-30 P.M.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
Feb. 6th, 1885

Mr. Beadon.

35. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 6th February, asks whether Mr. Beadon, the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, is not responsible for the death of Ruttan, and whether he should not be handed over to the police on a charge of murder. The writer waits to see what Sir Rivers Thompson does in this matter.

PRATIKAR,
Feb. 6th, 1885.

Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Berhampore Municipality.

36. The *Pratikár*, of the 6th February, is glad that Baboos Baikuntha Nath Sen and Mohendro Nath Mookerjee have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Berhampore Municipality.

PRATIKAR.

37. The same paper says that a planter of Golaghat, who caused the death of a native lad by throwing him down from his horse by whipping, for not bowing to him, and by driving over his prostrate body, has been enlarged on bail. This shows the distinction that is made between natives and Englishmen. A native murderer would never have been enlarged on bail so easily.

A native lad killed by a planter of Golaghat.

PRATIKAR.

The road crossing the Tarkesvar Railway and a new bazar in Tarkesvar.

38. The same paper says that the road for communication between the two sides of the Tarkesvar Railway has been made at such an inconvenient place that persons have to walk a long way in order to come from one side to the other. The writer hopes that the Railway authorities will remove this inconvenience. The writer also hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will take into his favourable consideration the Mohunta's petition objecting to the establishment of a bazar by the Railway Company in Tarkesvar.

PRATIKAR.

The Berhampore Municipality.

39. The same paper says that the financial state of the Berhampore Municipality is now very bad owing to the expenditure of the surplus by the former Commissioners. The writer does not say that those Commissioners have been guilty of waste of money, but thinks it fit to state the circumstances under which the new Commissioners are undertaking the work of municipal administration, inasmuch as the authorities are hostile to the system of self-government. The manner in which the Lieutenant-

Governor has deprived some municipalities of the right of electing Chairmen and has practically compelled those municipalities which have obtained the right of electing their Chairman to elect an official Chairman by selecting the Magistrate as a Government nominee is known to everybody. Some time afterwards he or another Governor of his type will deprive the municipalities of their freedom under the pretext that natives have not yet become fit for self-government and that municipal administration by them has been faulty. The income of the Berhampore Municipality now falls short of the expenditure by two to three thousand rupees. If the elected Commissioners impose new taxes or increase the rates of the old ones, they will become unpopular. This unpopularity will be a weapon in the hands of Government. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners should take the rate-payers into their confidence, and thereby enlist their sympathy. If the rate-payers are convinced of the necessity of increasing the rate of taxes they will not grumble against it. Many persons say that the Commissioners may be saved from their difficulties by reducing the expenditure. But the reduction of expenditure means defective arrangements for the sanitation of the town and the convenience of the people. The municipality should not make the condition of the town worse. The municipal office should be removed to the Grant Hall, its former seat, and the Hall should be repaired at the expense of the municipality. The municipality should also establish a public library and a technical school, and introduce an improved system of drainage.

40. A correspondent of the same paper says that considerable distress prevails in Kuramgram under thana Nalhati and in the adjacent village. One person has died of starvation in the former village. Some more also will soon die unless relieved. If food is not soon distributed free of cost in the village the inhabitants will die of starvation.

PRATIKAR,
Feb. 6th, 1885.

41. Another correspondent of the same paper says that everybody in Devagram in Nuddea and the respectable persons of the adjacent villages are unwilling to part with Mohendro Baboo, the local postmaster. The correspondent hopes that the Postal Superintendent of Nuddea will not grieve these persons by transferring Mohendro Baboo to Jessore.

PRATIKAR.

42. The *Proja Bandhu*, of the 6th February, says that the zemindars are doing their best to make their grievances known to Government in the matter of the Tenancy Bill; but the ryots are doing nothing. The Secretary of State laid down the principle that if a ryot occupied land for twelve years in any village in the same estate he would be entitled to occupancy right. But as the matter now seems to stand, the raiyat will not have occupancy right unless he holds land in the same village. This will afford the zemindar an opportunity of preventing the growth of these rights by removing ryots from village to village. This is an advantage to the zemindar. The right of transferring holdings, too, has been narrowed. As the matter at present seems to stand, a ryot will be able to sell his holding to another ryot. If he attempts to sell to any other person, the zemindar will have power to stop the sale. The Lieutenant-Governor says that one-fifth of the surplus produce should be fixed as the maximum rate of rent. His Honor is supported in this by many officers of Bengal and Behar. The writer thinks that the present rate of rent is quite enough. No further facilities of enhancement should be given.

PRAJABANDHU,
Feb. 6th, 1885.

43. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson has done nothing good since his accession to office. He is now about to do a positive mischief by proposing to levy new taxes. The writer asks Government to cut down the salaries

PRAJABANDHU.

of highly-paid officials if it wants funds for doing anything good, and not to grind the poor people with fresh taxation.

PRABANDHU,
Feb. 6th, 1885.

44. The same paper quotes from an English periodical which says "thousands of defenceless women and children scattered over India would very seriously

Fortifying India.

hamper the movements of our very restricted means of defence should a catastrophe, similar to that of 1857, again occur, unless proper places of refuge had been established at properly selected points all over the country." The writer remarks that if the English govern the people with justice, such a catastrophe will not happen again.

PRABANDHU.

45. The same paper remarks that the Magistrates when on tour oppress the people very greatly. The writer thinks that Government should take notice

The tours of Magistrates.

of such oppression and try to put a stop to it.

PRABANDHU.

46. The same paper hopes that Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mukerji will be appointed the Inspector of Schools in the Presidency Circle in the place of

Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mukerji.

Mr. Clarke, who goes to Assam. Baboo Radhika Prasanna has done the work of Inspector with his own hands for a long time with great ability, and his merit has been acknowledged by Sir Rivers Thompson.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Feb. 6th, 1885.

47. The *Education Gazette*, of the 6th February, notices the scarcity at Burdwan, and praises the laudable exertions of the Magistrate of the district to

Famine in Burdwan.

help the distressed.

EDUCATION GAZETTE.

48. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin's speech at the Trades' Dinner plainly shows that he will tread in the footsteps of Lord Ripon, and that there is no

Lord Dufferin's policy.

doubt that he will fulfil the promise he has made.

ARYA DARPAN,
Feb. 6th, 1885.

49. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 6th February, says that the Bengal Legislative Council lacks independence. This Council should be abolished, and a Council

The Bengal Legislative Council.

organized under the representative system should be substituted for it.

ARYA DARPAN.

50. The same paper urges on Government the necessity of dredging the tanks, rivers, and canals in Burdwan, which have silted up. This will not only help

The rivers and tanks in Burdwan.

irrigation, but will also remove malaria.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Feb. 7th, 1885.

51. The *Grámvartá Prakáshiká*, of the 7th February, is glad to hear that the Nizam of Hyderabad is going to open an agricultural college in his dominion,

Agricultural colleges.

and that endeavours are being made in several places to get such colleges established. But will it be all humbug in Bengal?

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

52. The same paper infers from the careful wording of Lord Dufferin's speech that he will not unduly favour any particular section of the community.

Lord Dufferin's speech.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

53. The same paper says that the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor to the representation of the Indian Association that officials should not be appointed Commissioners of municipalities is satisfactory, for unless officials be appointed

The appointment of officials as Commissioners.

in many principal municipalities the work will not be properly done for lack of good Chairmen.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

54. The same paper complains that a very large number of men are often crowded together in third class carriages in the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The

The Eastern Bengal State Railway.

writer thinks that another window should be set apart for booking third class passengers at Sealdah. Young Eurasian lads often treat the passengers very haughtily.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Feb. 7th, 1885.

55. The same paper is sorry that the princely donation of Maharani Swarnamayi is to be spent for the establishment of a hostel for female medical students in spite of the advice given by the writer to the contrary. The hostel will not benefit Hindu females at all. It will benefit Eurasian ladies only.

Maharani Swarnamayi's donation.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

56. The same paper says that there are three or four recruiters in every district. They mix with the labouring classes, sympathise with their sufferings, and often pay something to them. They describe to them the comforts they are likely to enjoy in Assam, and induce them to go there. The writer met with a poor woman in a railway train whose son had been sent to Assam without her knowledge by one of those recruiters. She had come all the way from Tarakesvara to Goalundo in search of her son, but could not trace him.

Coolie recruiters.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 7th, 1885.

57. The *Sanjivani*, of the 7th February, is glad to notice that Mr. Primrose, who was lately the Private Secretary of Lord Ripon, has been appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Primrose.

SANJIVANI.

58. The same paper is very much afraid that a new tax will be imposed for the maintenance of patwaris. Does the Lieutenant-Governor want to crush the natives under the burden of taxation?

The Patwari Bill.

SANJIVANI.

59. The same paper hears that the Lieutenant-Governor has asked the opinions of District Magistrates as to whether the system of trial by jury can be introduced in the mofussil, and as to whether competent jurors are available there. The writer says that he can tell beforehand what the opinion of these officers will be. These officers are always opposed to any project favourable to native interest. The introduction of the system of local self-government has already taken away much of their arbitrary powers, and now if they cannot exercise their judicial powers according to their whims, they will consider existence unendurable.

The jury system.

SANJIVANI.

60. The same paper says that if the recommendations of the Sanitary Commission are carried out the health of Calcutta will become better indeed. So far the writer agrees with the Commission. But he does not agree with them, when they recommend that the carrying out of their suggestions should be entrusted to Government, and not to the Commissioners of Calcutta.

The Sanitary Committee.

SANJIVANI.

61. The same paper, in noticing that the Judges of the High Court have called upon Mr. Brett, the Judge of Mozufferpore, to shew cause why all the points raised in Laluram Pandey's case were not tried by him, remarks that the Anglo-Indian Defence Association will now blow their trumpets of triumph because the High Court has granted their motion.

Laluram Pandey's case.

SANJIVANI.

62. The same paper in noticing the entertainment given by Kumar Sarat Chundra Sinha, of Paikpara, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, remarks that, instead of spending money for pleasing Sir Rivers Thompson, the noblemen of Bengal would do well to spend that money in relieving those suffering from the effects of famine.

The entertainment of Sir Rivers Thompson at Paikpara.

SANJIVANI.

63. The same paper notices the lecture of Dr. Harvey on the subject of plagues delivered before the newly established Health Association. Sir Rivers Thompson was in the Chair. Sir Rivers gave the public to understand that he had accepted the Chair on the understanding that the Association had not been organised in opposition to the Calcutta Municipality. But it is not easy to remove the suspicions of the people. Plagues are not impossible in Calcutta. If there be plagues in Calcutta, the whole responsibility will rest on the shoulders of Government and of the Lieutenant-Governor,

The Health Association.

who was in the Chair, because he opposed the imposition of the octroi duties, and thereby prevented the adoption of the only means there was of meeting the cost of sanitary improvements. If a tax is now imposed upon the European community for sanitary improvements they will immediately raise a hue and cry, and yet they complain of the insanitary condition of the town. This appears to the writer to be very strange.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 7th, 1885.

64. The same paper says that it so long refrained from saying anything about the ruler of Bengal. He always complains that the native newspapers abuse him unjustly.

Sir Rivers Thompson unmasked.

But people with their eyes and ears about them will say whether he deserves that abuse. The *Sanjivani* has done its best to praise him. It praised him when, during the heat of the Ilbert Bill agitation, he made arrangements for the study of native females in the Medical College. It praised him when he went in person to visit the districts suffering from the effects of the scarcity. But it cannot hold its silence any longer. He has shamelessly trampled the fundamental principles of morality under foot in public; he can no longer be pardoned. In no country except India can such a ruler remain in office at the present time. His speech at the Trades' Dinner shews him clearly. People have come to know the secret of his hostility towards the people of India. His mask has fallen. His character stands in all its nakedness. He pooh-poohs the theory on which the whole human society is based. He has trampled under foot the sacred doctrine of all nations and he has advised others to follow him. Jesus says "love others as you do yourselves." Sir Rivers is known to be a bigoted Christian. He presided the other day at a meeting of a missionary society. But is this his Christianity? Is this his religion? The writer did not know that Sir Rivers was so opposed to Christianity. He did not know that Sir Rivers tramples under foot the fundamental principles of human society. The Rishis of India teach that as much kindness is to be shown to all creatures as to one's own self. The natives may be degraded in his estimation. The English who are come to save the natives may disdain to be their equals. But the natives also disdain the policy pursued by the representative and the model civilian. He who places before him a high moral ideal can, to a certain extent, follow a high policy, but there is nothing, however, mean and low, which a man who mocks at high morality cannot do. The Lieutenant-Governor derides morality and hates natives. His Honour may rail at the educated natives, but their influence is irresistible in Bengal, and thousands of Lieutenant-Governors will not be able to diminish that influence. His Honour may deride educated patriots as ambitious and their pretensions as exaggerated, but their aspirations will be fulfilled and the narrowminded policy of Sir Rivers will be abandoned. The raillery of Sir Rivers will not affect a single hair of the natives. There should be a huge agitation to remove Sir Rivers from the rulership of Bengal, because he is opposed to the fundamental principles of human society. The natives cannot respect one who has no sympathy with their aspirations. He does not enjoy the confidence of the natives. Lord Dufferin who was present at the dinner has seen why the natives are so greatly displeased with the Lieutenant-Governor. In the midst of festivities His Honour could not help introducing the topic of the Ilbert Bill, railing at the educated natives and drowning morality to the bottomless abyss. The writer has marked many mischievous acts of the Lieutenant-Governor, but many have attributed them to the advice of bad men. His Honour himself was always considered as a righteous man, always anxious to do good. But who can say after what has happened that His Honour's judgment is warped under the influence of bad advice? One who has no principles cannot act with consistency. Some wealthy men of Calcutta are giving entertainments to His Honour. But His Honour's mask has fallen; the writer has found him out. Let the people of the country see him in his true light.

Lord Dufferin's speech at the Trades' Dinner.

65. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin's speech at the Trades' Dinner is re-assuring.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 7th, 1885.

The Bengal Legislative Council.

66. The same paper says that there are representatives of Behar and Orissa in the Legislative Council of Bengal, but no representative of Bengal, for the writer is not disposed to regard Lala Banvihari as a representative of the educated natives of Bengal. Government officials may be desirous of doing good to Bengalis, but when the interests of the natives are opposed to those of a handful of Englishmen, these officials generally lose the balance of their mind. The writer thinks that an agitation for the re-organization of the Council has become greatly necessary.

SANJIVANI

Encouragement of native medicine.

67. The same paper says that Baboo Mohini Mohun Rai proposed to give a scholarship for the encouragement of the study of native medicine in accordance with the Hindu Ayurveda. But the Medical Board has rejected the proposal on the ground that the native system of medicine is unscientific. The writer condemns Government for declining the offer of the Baboo, because the Medical Board pronounced the native system of medicine to be unscientific. The members of that Board are certainly not infallible.

SANJIVANI

Famine in Burdwan.

68. The same paper learns from its special correspondent that not a single cotta of land has been cultivated for the last three years in the fields between Bud-Bud and Naga. The Mahomedans in this part of the country would not go to *annachhatras*, even though they should lose their lives for not going there. Government should try to distribute rice to those Mahomedan females who are prevented by the custom of the country to have recourse to the *annachhatras*.

SANJIVANI

The village of Howrah lies to the west of Naga. One Bipradas Kesh alone has a provision of old rice. Others have no provision of any kind. If an *annachhatra* is opened in the village, even people of higher castes are ready to take their meals there, but they would not go to Bud-Bud to eat. People of this village complained that several had died of starvation, but on cross examining them it appeared that only one widow had died and that she, too, had been ailing for a long time.

Chak Tetule is to the south-west of Howrah. Many houses have been deserted in this village; many families have been ruined by the malarious fever; many have left their homes in quest of work and many are dying of disease and overwork on return home. There is an *annachhatra* here where the most miserable creatures alone are fed. The Magistrate one day came to the place and asked the poor people how they used to earn their livelihood formerly. They replied, by manual labour, and he immediately ordered that those who used to earn their livelihood by labour should not be allowed to eat in the *annachhatra*, for they could find work still. The corpse of a female, who had come to the *annachhatra* from the village of Nabashan, was lying there. Black blood was flowing from its mouth. Excess of eating was the cause of her death. The Magistrate of the district struck off the name of Jadu Domni, and so the Deputy Magistrate could not feed her, though she fell at his feet in extreme agony. If even such wretched creatures are excluded from the benefits of the *annachhatras*, the writer does not see why they should be established at all. The people of surrounding villages complain that though they go to Chak Tetule, they do not get enough to eat.

Many villagers have abandoned Saldanga. Those that go to Chak Tetule from Saldanga do not get food in sufficient quantity.

The people of Munsefpur to the west of Saldanga are quite prepared to sell their lands if they can get purchasers. The zemindars have obtained decrees against many villagers. Without heavy rains there is no probability of lands in the vicinity of this village being cultivated.

Those milkmen of Sakuri to the west of Munsefpur who have no buffaloes are in great distress. Out of seven families of Sadgops, five are utterly destitute.

Bharatpur is to the west of Sakuri. The condition of the people is so wretched that the writer could not help giving one anna to one person and two annas to another. The cultivators have sold off their cattle, and they are not in a position to cultivate land this year, even if it rains profusely. They say that unless somebody advances them money on the security of their lands, they will not be able to till their lands next season.

Naskarpur is to the north-west of Bharatpur. The yield of the fields is nil this year. The men who went to Chak Tetule from this village have been sent away by the managers of the *annachhatra* at that place. Baboo Dom has lost his eyes and his brother has lost his life. The writer could not find any male members in the families of low class people. The females and children who are still in the village do not get even one meal a day.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 7th, 1885.

69. The same paper learns from a correspondent that the members of the Howrah Municipality, with a few honorable exceptions, are wanting in

The Howrah Municipality. independence of character. They have, by electing the Magistrate of the district as their Chairman, laid the axe at the root of the principle of self-government in Howrah. Recently, though the subject of granting any reward to the Secretary was not in the list of business of the last meeting, still a reward of Rs. 500 has been given him. The Secretary has not yet held his office for a year, but his pay has been increased by Rs. 50, and a reward of Rs. 500 has been given him.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Feb. 7th, 1885.

70. The *Sulabh Samáchar*, of the 7th February, is glad to hear that an able man like Rai Ram Sankur Sen Bahadur has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality.

SULABH SAMACHAR.

71. The same paper says that from the speech of Lord Dufferin at the Trades' Dinner it appears that his administration will be a glorious one. The statements made by him were made not in his own name, but in the name of the Queen-Empress.

URDU GUIDE,
Feb. 7th, 1885.

72. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 7th February, reminds Lord Dufferin of his promise at the Trades' Dinner to follow the established policy of British rule in India, and draws his attention to Chapter IV of Dr. Hunter's work on Indian Mussulmans, in which he will find a description of the miserable condition of Indian Mussulmans and of the injustice that has been done to them by Government.

UCHIT VAKTA,
Feb. 7th, 1885.

73. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 7th February, finds fault with the present constitution of the Bengal Council. The majority of the members of that Council are officials. The few non-official members again are all servile. Under these circumstances, the elective system should be introduced in the appointment of members to that Council. A representative should be taken from every place.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Feb. 8th, 1885.

74. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 8th February, says that Mr. Glover, who killed a coolie named Shyam Chand, is undergoing his trial. He has been enlarged.

Mr. Glover.

on bail. The case is one of murder. The accused is a powerful European, and the murdered man a helpless coolie. The case should be tried with firmness. The writer hopes that Mr. Harris, the trying Magistrate, will not swerve an inch from the path of justice. The writer is sorry to hear that the Dacca police was remiss in apprehending Mr. Glover. Though the police received early information, still it did not stir in this matter. The writer is glad to hear that Government has suspended Mr. Glover until further orders.

75. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin's speech at the Trades' Dinner was reassuring to the natives. He will earn the blessing of natives if he can

Lord Dufferin's policy.

govern India for the Indians. His speech will blast the hopes of the Anglo-Indians, and they will set up an agitation against his government. The writer does not believe that Lord Dufferin will be afraid of the frowns of these men.

76. The same paper says that some recent acts and utterances of

Sir Rivers Thompson's speech.

Sir Rivers Thompson have tended to shew that he is anxious to pay greater attention to the interests of the people, and greater respect to public opinion. But his speech at the 'Trades' Dinner shews his narrowmindedness. He said on that occasion that he had no sympathy with a certain section of the native community. Though he has not named the section, he evidently means the educated section, who are taking the lead in everything, and trying their best to secure to their countrymen their just rights. Unless Sir Rivers Thompson can satisfy the demands of this section, he will not be able to command the respect of the natives. Sir Rivers has greatly disappointed the people by his statement that the inhabitants of Bengal will never become a nation, and that it is impossible to love one's neighbour as one's own self.

77. The same paper, in noticing Mr. Hext's killing a Mahomedan youth at Jorehat, remarks that the slight punishment generally inflicted on European murderers has made many suspect that the result of this case will be no better. The writer is very sorry that the authorities do not take any steps to prevent the frequent recurrence of such cases.

Mr. Hext of Bandarshalia.

78. The *Sádháraní*, of the 8th February, says that Lord Dufferin has not promised anything in his speech at the Trades' Dinner, except that he will foster the system of municipal self-government. But this is no small gain. Lord Ripon has, in a manner, conferred the right of self-government upon the municipalities. But nothing has yet been done for giving the general public a share in self-government. The editor hopes that Lord Dufferin will soon turn his attention to that matter. Lord Dufferin has said in his speech that it is not the business of the head of the Indian administration to discuss questions, but to decide them. Lord Ripon probably was not of that opinion. He loved to discuss measures and hear them discussed before they came into force. Lord Dufferin will not perhaps, like Lord Ripon, express his views on every subject. He has rightly said that Indians are ready to trust and reverence him. Let him do things which are calculated to fill the people with confidence and reverence, and he will carry with him the reverence of Indians like Lord Ripon. The Lieutenant-Governor in his speech at the 'Trades' Dinner expressed the opinion that, according to him, the different races of Bengal could never be welded together into one nationality. He also thinks that natives can never be considered equals of Englishmen. Consequently the Lieutenant-Governor does not sympathize with those who want to weld together the different races into one nationality. He has "no sympathy with the misdirected aspirations or the exaggerated

DACCA PRAKASH
Feb. 8th, 1885.

DACCA PRAKASH.

DACCA PRAKASH.

SADHARANI,
Feb. 8th, 1885.

pretensions of a small section of the community." It is useless to protest against this statement of Sir Rivers Thompson which he has made many times before. But it is difficult to understand how, while he does not consider the large number of educated natives to be representatives of the native community, he considers himself to be the representative of both the Native and European communities.

SADHARANI,
Feb. 8th, 1885.

79. The same paper is sorry that the Indian Union did not, in the address presented by it to the Viceroy, allude to the ravages of malaria which has

Ravages of malaria in Bengal.

depopulated populous villages, and carried away countless men and women in Nuddea, Hooghly, Burdwan, and Midnapore. The Union should have strongly impressed him with the necessity of devising some means for putting an end to the ravages made by that disease. Many Commissions sat to find out a remedy for the ravages of malaria; but nothing came of those Commissions. Government, far from making efforts to prevent the ravages of malaria, does no longer distribute good medicines in dispensaries. Lord Dufferin should first attend to this matter.

SADHARANI.

80. The same paper says that though the Ilbert Bill was mutilated, the Defence Association still exists. Indulgence has made it more and more bold. The whole

The Defence Association.

country said that Francis escaped punishment though guilty. Yet Government dismissed, through fear of the Defence Association, the Police Sub-Inspector who had sent up Francis for trial. Laluram Panday incurred the displeasure of the Anglo-Indian community by arresting Mr. Walker in the discharge of his duties. Laluram was acquitted by the Judge of Mozufferpore. But the High Court will re-try Laluram on the three charges rejected by Mr. Brett. Even if the High Court acquits Laluram, the pride of the Defence Association will increase. It is to be regretted that there is no native association that can compete with the Defence Association.

SADHARANI.

81. The same paper says that last year six persons were appointed Deputy Magistrates after passing the competitive examination and seven persons without having to pass the examination. The writer does not approve of this. He says that either only three or four persons who have received promises of appointment should be appointed every year, or that they should be appointed to all posts that will fall vacant in a year. It is unjust to make persons wait who have passed the examination. It is gratifying that those who have been promised appointments after 1883 will not be appointed unless they succeed in the examination. The Lieutenant-Governor deserves praise for this. From the resolution recently published, it appears that the Lieutenant-Governor is more favourable to the passed candidates. But it has been seen that it is as easy to annul a resolution as to pass one.

Appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service.

SADHARANI]

82. The same paper says that the public is suffering much inconvenience from delay in the delivery of letters, parcels, &c., and that the clerks are being over-

The Calcutta General Post Office.

worked owing to there being an insufficient number of officers in some departments of the Calcutta General Post Office. The Editor recommends that a sufficient number of officers should be employed in every department of that office.

PRABHATI,
Feb. 9th 1885.

83. The *Prábhātī*, of the 9th February, complains that drinking water is not procurable in the stations between Howrah and Burdwan, that passengers travelling by the intermediate class pay 50 per cent. more than those of the 3rd, but that 3rd class passengers are thrust into the intermediate class carriages in the intermediate stations. There are, it is said, ticket examiners, but they very rarely

Mismanagement on the East Indian Railway.

make their appearance. The writer also complains that more persons than five have often to sit on the same bench against the rules, that no separate arrangement has been made for respectable native females travelling by trains, and that 3rd class passengers are booked at Burdwan at the window set apart for the intermediate class.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

84. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 9th February, says that the English have declared that laws should be framed with the consent of the people in India also. The constitution of the Legislative Councils. Lord Ripon took a representative of the zemindar into his Council to shew his regard for that principle. For this reason also he passed orders for the publication of legislative measures for public criticism, and always said that legislators should listen to the opinions of the public associations. General Wilson, too, said at the last Trades' Dinner that so long as the system of government remains the same as at present, the legislator should listen to the opinions of independent persons. The number of non-official members in the Legislative Councils should be increased, not only in the interests of the people, but also in the interests of Government. Including the Lieutenant-Governor, there are now 13 members in the Bengal Council. Of these 13 members not more than four are non-official members. Of the latter class of members one is an English merchant, and the other three representatives of the zemindar class. It is much to be regretted that there is no representative of the ryots in the Council. The Editor says that the Secretary-members have to work harder. But they have to work harder because incompetent non-official gentlemen are taken into the Councils. If competent men are selected from among the lawyer class, they can take charge of Bills. Would Baboo Mohini Mohun Roy have grudged to work as hard upon a Bill as he has upon his minute on the permanent tenures? The writer endorses the opinion of Mr. Macaulay that official members are indispensable. He only desires that the number of non-official and representative members should be increased. Mr. Macaulay too desires this. The writer thanks Mr. Macaulay for boldly expressing his opinion about the increase in the number of non-official members. The writer does not disrespect the official members. He is often glad at the independence of mind shewn by Secretary-members like Mr. Macaulay. But it is certain that the independence of the official members cannot always remain unimpaired. The writer is not finding fault with any particular member. The writer does not say that the official members are always servile. He knows that the Secretary-members often save the people from the hands of the non-official members. The writer is only finding fault with the system under which persons are appointed members of the Legislative Councils.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

85. The same paper says that it is very glad that Mr. Hallet praised the native soldiers at the Trades' Dinner, and very sorry that General Wilkinson did not make any mention of them in his speech on that occasion. The lightest words of Generals reach the soldiers. The native soldiers will be mortified at General Wilkinson taking no notice of them. There are 120,000 native soldiers in India. But the number of English soldiers in the country is only 60,000. General Wilkinson does not perhaps deny that native soldiers also are entrusted with the task of defending India. He himself has said that a very critical period has arrived. Is it not the duty of the General to satisfy the native troops more than ever at this time? General Wilkinson has recommended an increase in the number of volunteers for the strengthening of the Indian army. He wants to make India safe by depending upon the prowess of Anglo-Indians. Does he not care for the 120,000 native soldiers who

The native soldiers and the preparations made by Government for the defence of India.

are ready to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the English Government? The Brigadier-General has committed a sad mistake. The Editor does not disrespect the volunteers. He only desires that natives also should be admitted into the volunteer corps. It has become indispensably necessary to enrol natives as volunteers. It would have been well if the Brigadier-General or Colonel Graham had spoken a word for natives. The English do not adopt those means by which India can be easily defended. The best means of defence are to satisfy the present troops, to arm them with better weapons, and to improve their training. General Wilkinson himself has had to admit that the number of English soldiers cannot be increased at pleasure. It being so, the number of native soldiers must be increased. Government is repairing the old forts on the sea coasts and on the frontiers and is garrisoning them. Places in the interior, important from a military point of view, are also being garrisoned. Government is also increasing the number of Volunteers. There is no harm in taking such precautions. But Government should attend to that which will really increase its strength.

NAVAVISHAKAR,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

86. The same paper says that—Since the Enquiry Commission sat for the purpose of finding out the shortcomings of the Calcutta Municipality, it should have examined

The Enquiry Commission.
witnesses for it as well as witnesses against it. The Commission should have properly enquired about the state of Calcutta before the introduction of the elective system. Mr. Beverley and Dr. Lidderdale did not allow natives, whose number is by far the largest in the town, who pay a far larger sum in shape of municipal taxes, and who have elected the Municipal Commissioners, to be examined before the Commission. They completed their enquiry after taking down the evidence of a few Anglo-Indians who are hostile to the municipality. Even after an enquiry conducted in a manner so unfavourable to the municipality, Mr. Beverley and Dr. Lidderdale found that it was not possible to find fault with the municipality. If the state of Calcutta before the introduction of the elective system and its present state had been ascertained from independent witnesses, the Commissioners could not have found any fault with the municipality. If, as Mr. Cotton proposed, the former state of Calcutta had been ascertained and compared with its present state, respect would have been shewn to section XXVIII. But Mr. Beverley has construed the section otherwise. When the question was one of the proper interpretation of law, a man holding the office Mr. Beverley does, should have declared against a wrong construction, even though that construction might be put upon it by Government. Mr. Beverley has said at the outset of the report that the Commission was not to consider what the municipality had done, but to consider what it had left undone. Both Mr. Beverley and Dr. Lidderdale have blamed the Municipal Commissioners for not being able to do the impossible. It is a matter of regret that the above two members of the Commission do not see that no one could do what the Commissioners have not done, and that all desires cannot be easily fulfilled. The chief fault of the Commissioners is that they have not squeezed dry the rate-payers by fixing the house-tax at 10 per cent. instead of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Commissioners have saved the rate-payers from waste of money. But they have not grudged just expenditure. There cannot be a higher praise than that. Many desire that the town should be made a paradise in one day. But it is impossible to fulfil that desire. The Commissioners appointed by Government have in vain tried hard to prove the necessity of appointing a Commission under section XXVIII. With the exception of one or two, no new recommendations have been made by the Commission. The arrangements which have been already partially introduced by the municipality have been recommended by the Commission.

87. The same paper says that it is easy for natives to follow the parting advice of Dr. Smith, namely, that natives should be blind to the faults of Englishmen and appreciate their merits, inasmuch as natives are always inclined to appreciate the merits of Englishmen.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
Feb. 9th, 1885.

88. The same paper says that if, according to the recommendation of Mr. Beverley, the suburbs are to be incorporated with the town, the town will become larger and larger, and will at no distant date include Diamond Harbour. Even an idiot can understand that there will be suburbs if there is a town. Under these circumstances, the suburbs should not be incorporated with the town. But efforts should be made for the improvement of their condition. If the rate-payers cannot defray the necessary expenses, Government should assist them.

NAVAVIBHAKAR

The explanation given by Government for appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service under the nomination system.

89. The same paper thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for giving, in deference to public opinion, an explanation for appointing persons as Deputy Magistrates under the nomination system.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

90. The same paper says that the *Englishman* has stated that the Viceroy's speech at the Trades' Dinner filled the listeners with despair. The writer knows that the speech has filled the Anglo-Indians with despair. But the *Englishman* is very much satisfied with the Lieutenant-Governor's speech, which in its opinion is full of sound political maxims. Indeed, the Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the Trades' Dinner grieved the Viceroy, and displeased Englishmen holding high positions. He professes to be anxious for a reconciliation between natives and Anglo-Indians. But he himself is trying to increase the ill-feeling between the two communities by words and deeds.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

91. The same paper says that 64 Executive Engineers and 57 Assistant Engineers of the Indian State Railways have been promoted. Of the 64 Executive Engineers not one is a native. Of the 57 Assistant Engineers only three are natives. This shews how many posts natives hold in the Engineering Department.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

92. The same paper says that Mr. Glover, who killed a coolie at the Dacca station by kicking him, has escaped with a fine of Rs. 200. This decision has surprised the people of Dacca. But the Defence Association perhaps will think the decision unjust and appeal against it.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

93. The same paper says that the two planters of Golaghat who caused the death of a native lad on horseback by throwing him down by whipping him for not bowing to them have fled. Will justice, says the editor, be done in this case? Is Government making enquiries to ascertain the real facts of the case?

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

94. The same paper is reassured upon learning from the *Amrita Bazar Patriká* that the Lieutenant-Governor has asked for reports from Magistrates upon the extent to which the system of trial by jury may be extended in the mofussil, and about the number of competent jurors that may be obtained there.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

95. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 9th February, contains an article headed the "Substance of Sir Rivers Thompson's speech." We give below a somewhat free translation of the article:—The Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the Trades' Dinner has caused considerable agitation. While the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, and some other Anglo-Indian journals are praising Sir

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

Rivers for that speech, the *Statesman* and the native papers are on the other hand remarking in a despondent tone that so long as His Honor remains here, there is no likelihood of the people of Bengal enjoying peace or witnessing any improvement. Indeed, a perusal of Sir Rivers Thompson's speech naturally produces despondency. His speech at the Trades' Dinner was not long, but such as it was, three-fourths of it evinced his dislike for educated natives.

His Honor commenced by saying that the problem of a successful administration of Bengal was becoming every day a more difficult task, just in the proportion to the progress of the people in education and civilization; or in other words that, in his opinion, the British Government had, by conferring education and civilization upon the people of Bengal, planted so many prickly shrubs, but for which action the rulers could have administered the country with ease. The Lieutenant-Governor was not content with making this insinuation against educated Bengalis, but proceeded to declare publicly that he had not the slightest sympathy with their aspirations. But the Lieutenant-Governor seems at length to have thought better of it and considered that any expectation of the future improvement of this country would not be based upon his sympathy. He has laboured much to repress educated Bengalis, but in spite of his exertions the aspirations of natives have not dried up, but are increasing in proportion to his efforts to repress them.

Thinking in this way, he proceeded to say that the condition of Bengal was not what it had been formerly, and that it was as unreasonable to suppose that the days of "Ma-bap" theory could return as it would be to suppose that the Englishman should come down to the level of the native. What Sir Rivers Thompson means by this is that, however great may be the improvement made by Bengalis, they will never be able to become the equals of Anglo-Indians, who will for ever exercise supremacy over them.

The Lieutenant-Governor then proceeded to throw some ridicule upon educated Bengalis, and referred to the case of an Englishman who had said "Do you know, I could write as well as Shakespear if I had a mind to." Sir Rivers Thompson's impresson is that Bengalis wish that they could become as powerful as Anglo-Indians, but being worthless, it is impossible for them to become that.

Possibly the food and Drink provided at the Trades' Dinner gladdened Sir Rivers' heart. The dishes and the wine again this year were remarkably good. Sir Rivers was there surrounded by his friends and relations, and the more he ridiculed educated natives, and shewed his dislike for them, the louder became the applauses that greeted him. All these different causes filled his heart with so much delight that he forgot himself as well as others, and even his Lord, and going on with his sarcasm against educated natives, he came at length to ridicule even the Lord Jesus Christ.

Christ taught his disciples to love their neighbours as themselves. Sir Rivers began to ridicule that precept of Christ. His Honor seemed to think that "Jesus may be my Lord, I have no objection to that, but then his intellect was rather dull, otherwise he would not have taught men to love their neighbours as themselves, which it is simply impossible to do." Thus thinking he made himself and the assembled Christians exceedingly merry over that precept of Christ. By thus throwing ridicule upon that precept of Christ, Sir Rivers Thompson has given indication of two traits in his character.

He has shewn that he lacks in a considerable degree, if not completely, the feeling of devotion. Natives already knew of this defect in his character. Lord Ripon was the Queen's representative, and as such entitled to Sir Rivers' devotion. But when Anglo-Indians used to offer insults to Lord Ripon in His Honor's presence he could not have borne the spectacle if he had possessed the least feeling of devotion towards the late

Viceroy, nor would he have, if he had possessed that feeling, set himself to do acts which involved a disregard of the Queen's proclamation.

Again, even before Sir Rivers ridiculed the aforesaid noble precept of Christ, the natives had come to learn that His Honor loves self above all other things. If he had really any scruples in throwing overboard all considerations of duty, justice, and generosity, in order to promote self-interest, he could not disregard the welfare of the millions of men whose destinies Providence has entrusted in his hands.

Whenever Sir Rivers Thompson reproves educated Bengalis he does it by assuming the airs of a righteous man. But last Thursday's *Pioneer* has disclosed his true feelings. The *Pioneer* asks, considering the manner in which Bengalis annoy and vilify Sir Rivers Thompson, why should not His Honor abuse them?

96. The same paper contains an article headed "A comparison of the two speeches," from which we extract the following observations:—In the course of his speech Lord Dufferin expressed his desire to

Lord Dufferin's speech at the Trades' Dinner.

follow in the administration of the Indian Empire those ancient principles upon which that empire was originally founded, and in referring to his illustrious predecessors had also in view the policy of Lord Ripon. Sir Rivers in his speech asked his audience to forget the dissensions which, in consequence of Lord Ripon's rule, had distracted the country during the past two years. Now it was precisely those two years during which Lord Ripon sought to govern India on the principles of the Queen's proclamation, and Sir Rivers asked all men and particularly Lord Dufferin to forget the events of those two years. Lord Dufferin expressed his resolve to follow a policy of justice and impartiality. Sir Rivers observed that it was often dangerous to seek to carry out many otherwise good theories, the one, for instance, that one should love one's neighbour exactly as one's self, that is, it is not proper to rule India in accordance with that theory. Lord Dufferin stated that he would seek to maintain impartiality between all religions and races, and refuse to be irritated by criticism or cajoled by flattery. Sir Rivers Thompson observed that it was as unreasonable to suppose that the days of a "Ma-bap" theory would return, as it would be to suppose that the Englishman should come down to the level of the native; in other words, that it would be always necessary to follow two distinct lines of policy in dealing with natives and Anglo-Indians, and that it was impossible to maintain impartiality in this matter. Lord Dufferin remarked that he would, in his administration of the Indian Empire, labour to promote wealth, happiness, professional advancement, and commerce amongst the people of this country. Sir Rivers observed that he had no sympathy with the aspirations of the people. In short, Sir Rivers gave a reply to Lord Dufferin's speech. The editor is quite unable to see what led Sir Rivers to make that speech at the Trades' Dinner. Since his arrival in this country Lord Dufferin has been labouring to bring about good feelings between natives and Anglo-Indians. It was with a view to bring about that result that His Excellency made that speech at the Trades' Dinner, in the course of which he expressed his resolve to follow a policy of strict impartiality, a policy set forth in the Queen's proclamation and afterwards repeatedly expounded by successive rulers of India. What was then in the Viceroy's speech at the Trades' Dinner which could cause so much annoyance to Sir Rivers Thompson? His Honor, it is hoped, has been probably sorry for what fell inadvertently from his lips on that occasion.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

97. The same paper thinks that it would be well if instead of taking the opinion of Sessions Judges alone as to the desirability of introducing the system of jury trial into this country on an extensive

Introduction of the system of jury trial.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

scale, Sir Rivers Thompson would also allow the people concerned to make known their views on the question. Such a proceeding would enable Government to learn both sides of the question, and thus to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Considering how fond of power the officials are, it would not be safe to rely upon the opinion of the Sessions Judges alone on such an important matter. Before introducing the system of jury trial on an extensive scale, the authorities should have before them information on two points, namely, first, as to whether the people have any faith in the system, and, second, as to whether a sufficiently large number of qualified jurors will be always available. As regards the first point, it is well known that the people have great confidence in the system of jury trial, and as regards the second, the people will, if asked, furnish Government with lists of qualified jurors. Only those that are honest, impartial, and intelligent should be selected as jurors. Knowledge of English need not be a necessary qualification. It would be enough if the foreman of a jury only knew English. When Government has granted the privilege of jury trial upon all British-born subjects, why should it not grant it to natives?

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

98. The same paper remarks that the result of the late municipal elections in Bengal has dissipated the apprehensions of those who took a despondent

view of the elective system when it was introduced into the country. The rate-payers and the candidates for commissionership alike took the liveliest interest in the elections. The electors have exercised their independent judgment and chosen whom they consider the best men, while great eagerness has been evinced by intending Commissioners to get themselves returned. In not a few instances low caste men have been returned as Commissioners, and yet this has not made Commissioners who belong to the higher castes unwilling to work with them. Competent men have been elected Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, and officials have been in certain cases elected as Chairmen, thus shewing that the Commissioners have not been swayed by any feeling of race antipathy. In certain cases again, notably at Commillah, preference has been shewn for a non-official Chairman to an official. The fact is, the best men have been selected without fear or favour. All this shews the independence of feeling in natives. The action of many officials who have refused to get themselves nominated as Commissioners, fearing that if they are not elected Chairmen they will have to serve under native Chairmen, is in striking contrast to the conduct of natives. Lord Dufferin has been able during the short time he has been here to understand much of Natives and Anglo-Indians. A study of the recent municipal elections will help him considerably in this matter.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

99. The same paper remarks in reference to the improvements which it has been decided will be made in

Khulna, that the inhabitants of that new town should not be saddled with their cost, as in that case all expectation of further improvement will be at an end.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

100. The same paper says that on the day the Tenancy Bill is passed into law, the ruin of the ryots will commence.

The Tenancy Bill.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

101. The same paper remarks that it has become necessary to establish in Bengal a Native Defence Association similar to that recently set up in Bombay;

A Native Defence Association.

otherwise, considering the intentions of the Lieutenant-Governor, the path of future progress for natives will be beset with thorns.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

102. The same paper remarks that if the Putwaries and Canoongoes Bill becomes law, the ryots will be saddled with an additional tax. This cannot certainly be agreeable to them. They now indeed occasionally find it convenient to pay

The Putwaries and Canoongoes Bill.

gratifications to the amlah of the zemindars, but such payments are in a manner optional and will not be considered more oppressive than the tax which, if the Bill in question becomes law, will be compulsorily levied from them. Sir Rivers Thompson is about to do great injury to the ryots by his Tenancy Bill, the Registration of Tenures Bill and the Putwaries Bill. It would have been better if, instead of giving himself out as their friend, he had openly declared his hostility towards them, as in that case they could have used means to protect their interests.

103. The same paper takes the Madras Government to task for appointing the candidate who stood lowest at the recent competitive examination to the Madras Native Civil Service in disregard of the superior claims of the other two.

The Madras Government and the Civil Service candidates.

104. A correspondent of the same paper notices the existence of considerable distress among the people of Jessore. The outturn of the rice crop has been scanty, and the state of the *rubbee* crop is miserable. The price of molasses has gone down.

Distress in Jessore, and Sir Rivers Thompson.

If the Lieutenant-Governor had adopted precautionary measures last year, the distress in Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, and other districts would not have assumed its present formidable dimensions. The proceeds of the famine cess were wasted in the needless Afghan War, and now the rulers are appealing to the wealthy for help of the sufferers from the scarcity. The people are on the one hand impoverished by taxes, and on the other asked to pay subscriptions in aid of charitable works. Both things cannot go on at the same time.

When hundreds of thousands of people were perishing through hunger in Madras and Bombay, Lord Lytton wasted enormous sums in holding an Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Similarly in Bengal at present when there exists in different places considerable distress caused by scarcity, Sir Rivers Thompson is increasingly giving himself up to amusements and festivities. The money spent upon his receptions in Doomraon and in the houses of Baboos Durga Churn Law and Kumar Sarat Chundra Sinha would have gone a long way to relieve the sufferers from scarcity. But, then, in Sir Rivers Thompson's opinion, one should love one's self above all others and one can only benefit others after one has gratified every possible desire and interest. Sir Rivers has begun to tread in the footsteps of Sir Ashley Eden in the matter of courting popularity with the zemindars at the risk of incurring the disaffection of millions of ryots. His Honor has now, to shew his gratitude to the zemindars from whom he has received much benefit, withdrawn from the Tenancy Bill the provisions originally inserted therein by him for the benefit of the ryots.

105. The same paper remarks that if Laluram Panday does not succeed in convincing the High Court that the order recently passed by it on his case has been improper, he will be again put upon his trial. He has been ruined by the expenses of the late litigation, and it will now be difficult for him to conduct his defence.

Laluram Panday's case.

106. The same paper refers to three cases of natives being killed by Europeans, and remarks that this is not strange considering the hostility of Anglo-Indians towards natives and the partiality shewn by the authorities towards European offenders. These do not at all fear the police.

Natives killed by Europeans.

107. The same paper is exceedingly gratified to learn that Mr. Primrose has been appointed a Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone. The circumstance is likely to produce incalculable good to India.

Mr. Primrose.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

108. A correspondent of the same paper expresses his gratification at noticing that Government has conferred the title of Maharajah upon the Chief of Susung, Durgapore. The writer would be more gratified if Government should also restore the Garo Hills to the Maharajah.

MUSSULMAN BANDHU,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

109. The *Mussulman Bandhu* (a newly received paper), of the 9th February, says that the appointment of Mr. K. M. Chatterjea as Tagore Law Lecturer for the ensuing year is the appointment of the right man in the right place.

MUSSULMAN BANDHU.

110. The same paper says that it has never heard of Baboo Banabehari Kapur before this, and that it is not aware if he is worthy of a seat in the Bengal Council. Every one would have been glad if either the Barrister Mr. Abdur Rahaman or the pleader Moulvie Surajal Islam had been taken into the Council instead of the above gentleman.

MUSSULMAN BANDHU.

111. The same paper finds fault with the present constitution of the Bengal Council. The majority of the members are officials. Most of the members also are unacquainted with the true state of the country.

MUSSULMAN BANDHU.

112. The same paper says that the passengers have to suffer much inconvenience owing to bad arrangements in the Tarkessar Railway. They have to wait for two or three hours owing to the running of an insufficient number of trains on the railway.

MUSSULMAN BANDHU.

113. The same paper does not understand what Lord Dufferin means by "Native dress." If he means *choga* and *chapkan* that is Mussulman dress and not Hindu dress.

MUSSULMAN BUNDHU.

The abolition of the Calcutta Normal School.

114. The same paper is sorry that Government intends to abolish the Calcutta Normal School.

SAMAYA,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

115. The *Samaya*, of the 9th February, says that Lord Dufferin's speech at the Trades Dinner has not pleased the Anglo-Indian and the Eurasian community, but the natives are very glad to hear from the lips of His Lordship that India is to be governed in the interest of the Indians. The natives cannot expect anything more.

SAMAYA.

116. The same paper says that the plain meaning of Sir Rivers Thompson's speech at the Trades Dinner is that he does not sympathise with a small section of the native community, that is the educated section, in their aspirations, that is in their desire to send representatives to the Legislative Councils, and in their views regarding the establishment of native Volunteer Corps, and the admission of natives into the Opium, Forest and Police Departments. He thinks that the Proclamation of 1858 and the declarations of Parliament are a dead-letter, that the maxims of human conduct embodied in the Bible have no meaning, that it is impossible to follow the tenets of the Bible, and that the doctrines preached by Jesus 2,000 years ago are unsuited to the present age. He says that rapid strides have been made towards progress during the past few years, which means that no more progress is deemed necessary at the present moment. Self-Government is an established institution in every Province of the Empire, but thanks to Sir Rivers the Self-Government Bill has not yet been passed in Bengal. He is very busy and therefore he has no time to take steps for the prevention of deaths by starvation in famine districts, of outrages committed on native females by his countrymen, and of cruelties practised in jails. But Sir Rivers should bear in

mind that he is paid a lakh of rupees a year, and that he has therefore no right to complain of heaviness of work. He is really not able to govern Bengal. The best thing for him would be to resign and to proceed to his own country. The object of his speech at the Trades Dinner was to give advice to the Viceroy. When the Viceroy promised to govern with impartiality, Sir Rivers advised that government in accordance with the principles of liberal policy is impossible in a country inhabited by various races which, though civilized at one time, are very rude and barbarous at the present moment. Lord Dufferin should see what sort of a man has been entrusted with the government of Bengal. He should be cautious in accepting the advice proffered by such a man.

117. The same paper says that Mr. Macaulay has in his speech at the Trades Dinner admitted that the strength of the Bengal Legislative Council should be increased. He does not admit that any evils result from a large number of officials being appointed to that Council. The official members often oppose the President. The writer says that such things happened indeed during the discussions on the Municipal Bill. Sir Rivers Thompson does not like self-government. But he did not venture to oppose a scheme which had the sanction of the Government of India. But did the official members ever differ from the President in the matters of the Hill Coolie Bill or of the Assam Coolie Bill? The writer thinks that the reorganization of the Council has become absolutely necessary. The members have no power over the financial operations of the Province, and they have no power of interpellation. The members should be elected by the people instead of being appointed by the State.

SAMAYA,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

118. The same paper observes that the Brigadier-General has in his speech at the Trades Dinner advised every European to enrol himself as a Volunteer. These Volunteers are so brave that in 1857 muskets fell from their hands at the Calcutta Madrassa College compound at the sound of a gunfire. And these men wanted to take away the government from the hands of Lord Ripon!

SAMAYA.

119. The same paper observes that Mr. Justice Cunningham, in his speech at the Trades Dinner, remarked that separate arrangements should be made for the disposal of small suits, otherwise cost of litigation has increased so much that justice is practically denied to the poor who are very often greatly oppressed by the rich.

SAMAYA.

120. The same paper is glad to notice that Lord Ripon has been very warmly received in England; all the members of the Cabinet were present at the dinner given in his honor. Mr. Gladstone was forbidden by his medical advisers to be present, but he expressed his regret for his inability to be present on the occasion.

SAMAYA.

121. The same paper says that the union of the Hindus and Mahomedans is indispensable for the well-being of the country. But instead of union they are often found to be at daggers drawn. There is a certain section of the English community in India which seems to think that the union of the races inhabiting India would be dangerous to the permanence of English rule. The writer says that both Hindus and Mahomedans are loyal to the English, and when such is the case the union of Hindus and Mahomedans is in no way dangerous to the English. An English newspaper complains that high appointments in this country are given to the Hindus and not to the Mahomedans. The writer says that such is the case because there are more educated Hindus than educated Mahomedans.

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

If the Mahomedans apply themselves to study with as much perseverance as the Hindus, they are sure to get their share of high appointments under Government. Government should make no distinction between Hindus and Mahomedans; it should give appointments to the most deserving.

122. The same paper says that the candidates for the Entrance Examination are to state in their application that they have read for six months in the first class of any school. If six months be counted back from the date of the examination any student who has studied in the first class from 1st November will be eligible. But the Registrar of the Calcutta University has put the 1st July instead of 1st November in the printed form of application which candidates have to fill up. This has put some candidates to great inconvenience. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor to the University. The writer hopes that he will allow 1st November to be substituted for 1st July.

SAMAYA.

123. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson's speech at the Trades Dinner shows what a dangerous man he is. Righteous men of his own nation are crying shame upon him. The natives knew him to be a religious man. They never knew that he kept his hateful propensities hidden under the cloak of religion. The writer thinks that, unable to resist the temptation so common in old age, Sir Rivers drank to excess. Otherwise he would not have shown his real character in public and in the presence of the Viceroy. It was perhaps wine that made Sir Rivers, the native hater, the opponent of self-government, the enemy to freedom, the coercer of students, the bar to the advancement of Bengal, disclose his real character. Perhaps Lord Dufferin is sensible in what dangerous hands is the government of Bengal entrusted.

SAMAYA.

124. The same paper learns that Sir Rivers Thompson sent the report of the Jail Commission to the Inspector-General of Jails, and that the latter has asked Sir Rivers to be lenient to Mr. Beadon. The writer thinks that Sir Rivers will increase Mr. Beadon's pay.

SAMAYA.

125. From the way in which Sir Rivers Thompson has hitherto treated the Calcutta Municipality, it seems probable to the same paper that he will once more quarrel with it. If he again attempts to insult the Commissioners, it will be the duty of the rate-payers to apply to Lord Dufferin to get rid of Sir Rivers Thompson. It is rumoured that Messrs. Beverley and Lidderdale have advised an increase of the house-tax. The writer says that in order to save the European community from taxation, Government previously recommended an increase of the house-tax and abolition of the police rates. The present quarrel has its origin in the Municipality's refusal to act according to the recommendations of Government. The Sanitary Commission has framed its report in accordance with the policy of Government.

SAMAYA.

126. The same paper is glad to learn that Mr. Ilbert has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta University. The right man has been appointed in the right place.

SAMAYA.

Mr. Primrose.

Secretary to Mr. Gladstone.

127. The same paper is glad to learn that Mr. Primrose has been appointed Private

SAMAYA.

128. A correspondent writing to the same paper notices the killing of a native coolie by a European named Glover employed as an Engineer on the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway line.

Mr. Glover.

129. Another correspondent writing to the same paper says that he has seen with his own eyes a gate-keeper of the Tarkesvar line snatching away a sugarcane stick from a woman who was passing through the gate. The writer hears that the gate-keepers of the line are in the habit of levying contributions from all sorts of traders who have to pass through these gates.

SAMAYA,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

Mismanagement in the Tarkesvara line.

130. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 9th February, says that every one expected that Sir Rivers Thompson would take the opportunity of the Trades' Dinner to make a speech, in which, drowning the past into oblivion, he would try to reconcile the natives to his rule and to restore the good feeling between the natives and Europeans. But he has done quite the reverse. The English people should take into their consideration whether the administration of that man who sacrifices the interest of seventy millions of natives to that of a handful of his countrymen, and who is unwilling to conciliate the natives, is productive of good result or of evil.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Feb. 9th 1885.

Sir Rivers Thompson's speech.

131. The *Chāru Vārtā*, of the 9th February, says that the national feeling has now been awakened in Indians. Indians are now able to know who are their friends and who are their enemies. For this reason Government has generously conferred upon natives the right of municipal self-government. Municipal self-government is the stepping stone to self-government. If natives wisely exercise the right which has been conferred upon them, Government will gradually entrust them with larger and larger powers in the internal administration. The writer is glad that natives have begun to turn their attention to the constitution of the Legislative Councils. The Indian Association in its address to the Viceroy urged upon him the necessity of reforming the constitution of the Legislative Councils. Everybody must admit that the constitution of the Legislative Councils is not suited to the times. Of the thirteen members of the Bengal Council only four are non-officials. These four again have been nominated by Government. In most cases persons nominated by Government are not considered by natives competent to be members of the Legislative Councils. For these reasons natives do not approve of the present constitution of the Legislative Councils.

CHARU VARTA,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

Self government and the constitution of the Legislative Councils.

132. The same paper says that the present rate of court-fees should be reduced. When high authorities like Sir Richard Garth are recommending the reduction of the rate of court-fees, Government should do so. The doors of the courts of justice are now practically closed to the poor, owing to the high rate of court-fees.

CHARU VARTA.

The reduction of the rate of court-fees.

133. The same paper says that Indians will be delighted at the assurance given by Lord Dufferin that he will sacrifice everything for improving the condition of India. They will bless him if the Viceroy makes his promise good.

CHARU VARTA.

Lord Dufferin.

134. The same paper says that famines in India are due to the premature competition of Indian manufactures with the manufactures of more advanced countries. Owing to the competition of Indian manufactures with European manufactures before there has been any due development of the resources of India, Indian manufactures are declining. Native manufactures are now being driven out of the market by European manufactures. Famines now occur in India because the people have no means of livelihood. Natives should learn a lesson from the recurrence of famines in the land.

CHARU VARTA.

The causes of famines.

CHARTU VASTA,
Feb. 9th, 1885.

135. The same paper says that upon seeing that the students were not so much oppressed, and that some good measures were being introduced, it hoped

The Lieutenant-Governor.

that the Lieutenant-Governor would become wiser. But he has shown himself in his true colours before the world at the Trades' Dinner. He has said that it is impossible to weld together the different races of Bengal into one nationality, and that he has no sympathy with the exaggerated pretensions of a small section of the community. The Christian Sir Rivers Thompson has very properly made light of the loving precept of Jesus. The government of Bengal by a man so much behind the times is nothing but a delusion.

SAMVAD
PURWACHANDRODAYA
Feb. 10th, 1885.

136. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 10th February, says that European offenders never receive adequate punishment, and it is therefore that

The European accused.

they become troublesome.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 10th, 1885.

137. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 10th February, says that the water of the Eden Canal rushing through the Gangur has done some good to several

The dredging of the Gangur.

villages. The produce of many villages could have been saved if the canal water had been allowed to pass freely into the river. Government at one time wanted to dredge the river, but after the preliminary survey the project was abandoned.

The writer thinks that the subscriptions raised by Mr. Coxhead to relieve the distress in Burdwan will fall far short of the requirements of the district. He is of opinion that Government should spend the proceeds of the license tax for this purpose. About 20 to 22 thousand men have applied to the Magistrate of Burdwan for the dredging of the Gangur river. The project will not cost much, for the bed of the Gangur is at a lower level than that of the Eden Canal. The silts of the river only have to be removed. The proceeds of the license tax should be employed for this purpose. It will give employment to a large number of men at present, and will help in preventing future famines.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

138. The same paper says that Mr. Coxhead proposed at a meeting of the Burdwan Road Cess Committee that Rs. 5,000 be granted from the Road Fund for the relief

Baboo Mohendro Nath Pundit.

of the distressed in the district. He was opposed by Baboo Mohendra Nath Pundit on the ground that the proceeds of the license tax should only be applied for that purpose, and not the Road Fund. Mr. Coxhead was greatly annoyed at the opposition offered by the Baboo, and he said that as the Baboo has been appointed by Government he should not oppose any measure which had the sanction of Government. The writer does not understand why Government nominees should not oppose any measure which might be proposed by the official Chairman. If these nominees have no independence they should not be appointed.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

139. The same paper hears that about five hundred respectable men in Bud-Bud are suffering from want of food.

Famine in Burdwan.

These five hundred men are to be supported till August. It will cost Rs. 7,000. There are other respectable men in other parts of the district of Burdwan who are also similarly circumstanced. The Burdwan Durbhusha Nivarini Shabha is collecting subscriptions for supporting these families in Burdwan.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

140. A correspondent writing to the same paper from Cutwa gives a list of villages to the east of Karuigram where there is great distress. He is very glad to hear that the money raised for relieving famine will be spent in excavating canals and not in making roads. He asks the Road Committee of Burdwan and the Durbhusha Nivarini Shabha to excavate a canal.

Famine in Cutwa.

SURABHI,
Feb. 10th, 1885.

141. The *Surabhi*, of the 10th February, is very glad that Mr. Ilbert has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

Mr. Ilbert.

SURABHI.

142. The same paper says that it is stated that Mr. Cotton has recorded a dissent from the views expressed by Mr. Beverley and Dr. Lidderdale in their report. Mr. Beverley and Dr. Lidderdale have not been able to find fault with the Calcutta Municipality. They have in fact been compelled to praise it. But they have expressed the opinion that the municipality should do much more than what it has done. The writer cannot comprehend what the Lieutenant-Governor and his Counsellors will not. If the Lieutenant-Governor had possessed the least manliness he should have resigned before the commencement of this difference. His present humiliation excites pity even in the hearts of his enemies.

The Enquiry Commission's Report and the Lieutenant-Governor.

143. The same paper says that during the last debate upon the Ilbert Bill, Lord Ripon promised to request Local Governments to decide about the propriety of extending the right of trial by jury in the case of natives. Recently the Bengal Government has asked the opinion of the district officers upon the subject, and has asked for a list of competent jurors. It has been found out that the civilians are not desirous of conferring the right of trial by jury upon natives. Consequently a favourable opinion is not to be expected from them. But so many instances of miscarriage of justice are occurring, and the Defence Association is becoming so formidable, that the person and property of natives will not be safe without the possession of the right of trial by jury. Consequently a powerful agitation should be made to obtain that right.

SURABHI.

144. The same paper, referring to the killing of a coolie by a European at the Dacca Railway Station, says that if natives show the hundredth part of the enthusiasm displayed by the Defence Association in the Walker case on the occasion of such occurrences as the above, these would become rare.

The killing of natives by Europeans.

SURABHI.

145. The same paper learns from the *Sanjivani* that one or two planters of Golaghat, who were driving in a buggy, threw down a native lad on horseback by whipping him, because he had not bowed to them, and caused his death by driving over his prostrate body. It is almost certain that the Defence Association will try to save these murderers. The Editor would not be surprised if it was proved that the boy had epilepsy or some such disease owing to which he fell from the horse, and if the boy's father had to pay damages for a false suit. Or even if such be not the case, the planter will be acquitted or fined only a few rupees by the English jurors by whom he will be practically tried. The necessity for justice in cases between natives and Europeans in Assam, upon which Lord Ripon so strongly insisted in his minute on the Webb case, is now being felt. Such events as the above are every-day occurrences in Assam. The *Englishman* was so angry with Mr. Elliot the other day because strict justice would put an end to such license on the part of Englishmen. But the question is, how long will natives calmly look upon such heart-rending scenes?

A native lad killed by a planter of Golaghat.

SURABHI.

146. The same paper referring to Justices Macpherson and McDonnell issuing a rule upon Mr. Brett to show cause why Laluram Panday should not be re-tried upon the charges rejected by him, says that the interference on the part of the High Court in the case has alarmed it. It would have been very happy if the High Court had shown similar interest in the cases instituted by

The English Judges of High Court and the Walker case.

SURABHI.

natives against Europeans. The High Court did not interfere when an appeal was made against the decision of the Judge of Mymensingh in the Rozen case. The acts of the High Court during the last two years have filled the people with alarm. The writer recommends that an agitation should be made all over the country for the changing of all the English Judges in the High Court.

PRABHATI,
Feb. 10th, 1885.

147. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor has rightly said that the time of a ma-bap system of Government has gone by. The time for self-reliance on the part of natives has arrived. True native representatives should now be admitted into the Legislative Councils. The Lieutenant-Governor may call this desire insane, but sooner or later the above right will have to be given to natives. The making of 8 or 10 foreigners following a different religion and different customs and manners the arbitors of the destinies of countless millions is monstrous. Such a thing was never seen in any part of the world, and will not be seen. Under the present system of selection of members the appointment of able, independent-minded, and patriotic natives as members of the Legislative Councils is an exception. It is almost certain that men of the above type will not be able to enter the Legislative Councils unless the elective system is introduced. Because Lord Ripon was aware of the value of the elective system, he requested the British Indian Association to elect a person to advocate their cause in the Viceregal Council. The Editor wants that what Lord Ripon did in one case should be done in all cases.

The Legislative Councils.

PRABHATI.

148. Commenting on the remarks of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* that all classes of men have been pleased with the knighthood of Mr. Thompson, the *Prabháti*, of the 10th February, says that the natives consider themselves honoured in the honour done to their ruler, but unfortunately the way in which Sir Rivers Thompson governs the people of Bengal is not quite suited to the times. Can all classes of people be satisfied with the rule of one who hates the educated section of the natives, who has no sympathy with their aspirations, and who wants to deprive them of their just and reasonable rights?

Sir Rivers Thompson.

PRABHATI.

149. The same paper learns from the *Pioneer* that the provision regarding the fixing of the maximum rate of rent at one-fifth of the gross produce of land has been withdrawn from the Tenancy Bill. The writer does not believe that a nation which can produce Lord Ripons will afford facilities of enhancement, and at the same time will not fix the maximum up to which rents can be enhanced.

The maximum rate of rent.

PRABHATI,
Feb. 13th, 1885.

150. The *Prabháti*, of the 13th February, is sorry that Mr. Beadon is let off with a reprimand. His crimes are serious, and should have been adequately punished. The writer thinks that jail officials should be brought under military discipline. The whole community is under the impression that any condign punishment inflicted on Mr. Beadon would have produced a salutary effect upon all the Superintendents of Jails.

Mr. Beadon.

BANGABASI,
Feb. 14th, 1885.

151. The *Bangabási*, of the 14th February, says that, with the subscriptions placed at its disposal, it has opened Annachchatras at Bara Palasan, at Chakai, and at Vidyadharpur. The writer proposes to spend a portion of the funds in relieving by doles of rice those Mahomedan sufferers of some respectability who refuse to come to the Annachchatras opened by Government at Bood-Bood. Those respectable females who are precluded by the

Famine relief.

custom of the country from leaving their homes will receive money and rice at their homes.

152. The same paper says that Baboo Bhairab Nath Palit, the Deputy Magistrate of Maldah, abused a witness, Baboo Gagan Chandra Mazumdar, by calling him

Mr. Sharp.

"shala" (brother-in-law). The witness complained against the Deputy to Mr. Sharp, the Magistrate. The case is pending before him for a month and a half. The writer hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will call for the records of the case and ask Mr. Sharp to try it according to law.

153. The same paper hears that the Railway Conference has made some

The inconvenience of the third class passengers.

recommendations to promote the convenience of third-class passengers in Indian railways.

The writer thinks that third-class carriages should be provided with water-closets and sleeping-berths.

154. The same paper says that people should be consulted before the appointment of non-official members in the

The Legislative Council.

Legislative Councils. It should at the same

time be taken into consideration that the non-official members are not paid, and hence they cannot devote their whole energy to the work of the Council.

155. The same paper does not approve of the proposal to abolish the Calcutta Normal School. Such a

The Calcutta Normal School.

proposal was mooted some ten years ago,

and was abandoned because it appeared to be unreasonable. The writer advises the Lieutenant-Governor to think twice before passing an order to abolish the institution.

156. The same paper is sorry to hear that from the year 1881, in all official communications Raja Ganga Narain

Raja Ganga Narain Sahas Bai.

Sahas Rai has been addressed as "Baboo"

instead of "Raja" and "Sahas," titles which are hereditary in the family of the zemindars of Lalgurh in Midnapore. The family is well known for its public spirit and for its loyalty. The writer hopes that Government will allow the members of the family to be addressed as "Raja" and "Sahas."

157. The same paper thus sums up

Sir Rivers Thompson and the Jail Commission.

an article on the cruelties in jails and Sir Rivers Thompson—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has in an indirect way admitted all the grave charges brought against Mr. Beadon. His Honour has also admitted that the offences of Mr. Beadon are grave and serious. Ratan has lost his life owing to the cruelties of Mr. Beadon; people have suffered the last agonies of death under back handcuffs; Weston was put in irons; prisoners have been scorched in the noon-day sun in August; they have been obliged to work till the third watch of the night; they have writhed under severe whipping; they have been unable to move from the effects of being put in irons; they have suffered all in silence; they were not allowed to speak out the story of their agonies. Sir Rivers admits all this, and still he says that Mr. Beadon's offence does not call for any severe penalty other than an official censure, that is, he considers censure to be an adequate punishment. Bravo, Lieutenant-Governor Thompson! Glory to your righteousness! Blessed be your statesmanship! Blessed be your love for your countrymen! Mr. Beadon is the son of a great father. You will not punish him. We know this. Why did you make all this fuss, then?"

158. The same paper, referring to Sir Rivers Thompson's speech at the Trades' Dinner, says that the cat is out

Sir Rivers Thompson unmasked.

of the bag at last. Sir Rivers has given

expression to his inmost thoughts. He has given expression to what he did not venture to say up to this time. He says he has no sympathy with the

BANGABASI,
Feb. 14th, 1885.

BANGABASI.

BANGABASI.

BANGABASI.

BANGABASI.

BANGABASI.

BANGABASI.

exaggerated pretensions and misdirected aspirations of a small section of the native community. When Sir Rivers says so publicly and without reserve, it is fruitless for that small section to try to be on good terms with him, and with the section of the English community of which he is the spokesman. The educated natives have done their best. They have sung in praise of the happy re-union; they all expected that the coming of Lord Dufferin would be a signal of peace. But the utterances of Sir Rivers show that re-union is hopeless. Race antagonism, instead of being quenched, is likely to burst into flames. Sir Rivers has not only railed at the natives, but he has pooh-poohed one of the noblest doctrines of the Christian faith. The writer asks his countrymen whether they have got the power of ascertaining if Sir Rivers is still to be considered fit to rule Bengal.

BANGABASI,
Feb. 14th, 1885.

159. Baboo Nandagopal Ghoshal, writing to the same paper from Sijanagram in Mantesvara thana, in Burdwan, says that Baboo Krishna Chandra Banerji, the special famine correspondent of the *Bangabási*, came to the village and found that many do not get even one meal a day. Mr. Coxhead came to inspect the condition of the village. He asked Rammani Bagdini what she ate, and the same question was put to Rasida Bibi. They were both old and infirm. They had never seen a European in their life. The answer they made was confused and it incensed Mr. Coxhead. He said that all the inhabitants of the village were liars, and that they should get no relief.

The Editor remarks that he has been stupified at the perusal of the letter. He cannot believe that an officer in the position of a Magistrate can say such things. How can he believe that Mr. Coxhead, a white man, a Christian, a conqueror, an educated gentleman, a responsible officer of Government, should call the inhabitants of an entire village liars? But this very gentleman invited Krishna Baboo to his house and tried to insult him, and in a manner called him a liar. Mr. Coxhead stopped the allowances of several poor men at Chak Tentule because their answers to his questions appeared to him to be inconsistent. An orphan girl in that village came imploring for help to the Deputy Magistrate; but she could not be helped as Mr. Coxhead left out her name from the list. Mr. Coxhead has deprived a blind boy of help. He has driven away from the Chak Tentule *Annachhatra* several poor people who went thither from Bharatpur and from Naskarpur.

BANGABASI.

160. The same paper is surprised to hear that Mr. Harris has let off Mr. Glover, who killed a Uriya coolie, with a fine of Rs. 200. The witnesses deposed that they had seen Mr. Glover kicking the Uriya coolie, and the coolie falling on a piece of iron and dying the next day from agony. The Civil Surgeon deposed that the man died from the effects of the bursting of a blood vessel in his intestines caused by a bruise. From all this it was clear that the death was caused by the kick of Mr. Glover. The deceased was a healthy person. Mr. Glover was asked to enter on his defence. But he had no defence to make, and still he is let off with a small fine. This has struck the writer dumb. An attempt should be made to see justice done in such cases.

BANGABASI.

161. The special correspondent of the same paper is glad to notice that Baboo Jagabandhu Gupta is doing his best to discharge his duties as Superintendent of the *Annachhatra* at Mankar. The Mahomedans of Solargore near Mankar are suffering greatly. They do not get even one meal a day. But on no account will they consent to come to the *Annachhatra* to take their rice. The Mahomedan females would prefer death to such a disgrace. The

Mr. Beames and the famine.

Mr. Harris of Dacca.

Mr. Coxhead and the famine.

Deputy Magistrate Baboo Radhakanta proposed to distribute rice from house to house, and he had the support of Mr. Coxhead. But Mr. Beames has rejected the proposal. Eight Mahomedans came from Solargarh, cooked their rice, and ate it at the Annachhatra at Mankar. It would be much better if arrangement were made for the distribution of rice, for that would not only save the trouble of these men, but also the lives of the females. A respectable Mahomedan family at Amur Samur is living on cotton seed. Mr. Beames came in person to inspect the Annachhatra at Mankar, and found that some rather plump men were taking their meals. On his remarking that such men should not be granted relief the Assistant Surgeon explained that they had been very weak, but that they had recovered their health by taking their meals at the Annachhatra. Baboo Jogendra Nath, Assistant Surgeon, Mankar, tried to convince Mr. Beames of the necessity of distributing rice to Mahomedans, and specially to Mahomedan females. But Mr. Beames pointed out the eight Mahomedans who came from Golargurh. He did not understand that these were very low caste people, and ordered that rice should not be distributed. Baboo Jogendra Nath had assured one Bhulu Sheikh of Khanpara that when the Commissioner came he would make arrangements for the distribution of rice. The order of the Commissioner came like a death-blow to Bhulu. The Mahomedans consider it very degrading to eat at an Annachhatra. The high-caste Hindus such as Brahmans, Kaysthas, Sadgops, Taumlies and others think it degrading to make their distresses known to others. They would prefer death to the disgrace of taking their meals at Annachhatras. The respectable classes at Mankar are in great distress. The writer gives a list of those whose sufferings are very great. How are these men to be saved? There is no knowing when Government will come to a resolution to help them. Unless they are speedily relieved the consequences will be very serious. The correspondent, in consultation with several respectable gentlemen of Mankar, has made an arrangement for the distribution of rice to those who would not come to the Annachhatras, and to distribute money or rice in the houses of those who will not come even to take rice. The correspondent agreed to pay Rs. 15 a month from the funds at the disposal of the Editor of the *Bangabási*, and paid down Rs. 15 for the first month. The correspondent thinks that medical relief has become absolutely necessary at Mankar.

162. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 12th February, hears that

The extension of the jury system.

Sir Rivers Thompson has asked the opinion of the District Judges as to whether the extension

of the jury system is desirable or not. The writer is doubtful whether the Judges will say that it is desirable, for it will take away from them the power of punishing arbitrarily. The writer thinks that the extension of the system of trial by jury has become extremely desirable.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Feb. 12th, 1885.

163. The *Sámvád Báhiká*, of the 22nd January, remarks that a large

A complaint of the tenants of Basudebpore, Balasore.

number of tenants in thana Basudebpore in district Balasore are put to great inconvenience for want of facilities for crossing their cattle, paddy and agricultural implements over the Coast Canal that passes through the thana. It therefore draws the attention of the authorities concerned to the matter, and hopes that the grievances complained of by the residents of the above thana may be removed in time.

SAMVAD BANIKÁ,
Jan. 22nd, 1885.

164. The same paper points out certain irregularities in connection

Irregularities in connection with the Pathshala examination in Orissa.

with the guru examination held at Ungool centre in Orissa, and requests the Joint-Inspector of the Orissa division to take such precaution as will prevent their recurrence in future.

SAMVAD BANIKÁ.

UTKAL DIPIKÁ,
Jan. 24th, 1885.

165. Referring to the appointment of different centres for the conduct of the ensuing B. A. examination of the Calcutta University, the *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 24th January, suggests that it would be very convenient for candidates from Orissa if Cuttack were appointed one of the centres of examination.

UTKAL DIPIKÁ.

166. The same paper advises the Commissioners of the Cuttack, Balasore, and Puri Municipalities not to nominate the Magistrates of those districts as their Chairmen, but to perform their work independent of those officers. This would, in its opinion, raise them highly in the estimation of the tax-payers of those municipalities.

UTKAL DIPIKÁ.

167. Referring to the division of Midnapore into two districts, the same paper remarks that portions of that district that speak the Uriya language should be attached to the Balasore district.

SEBAKA.

168. The *Sebaka* also holds the same opinion. It urges that Government ought to listen to the representations, submitted to them through the Commissioner of the Orissa division by the Balasore National Society on the subject.

UTKAL DIPIKÁ.

169. Referring to the new Department of Agriculture that has been opened under the Government of Bengal, the *Utkal Dipiká* points out that though improvements in agriculture are greatly required in this country, still Government should try to be economical in sanctioning different heads of expenditure in that Department, and must not waste money on novel experiments in so-called model farms.

UTKAL DARPAN,
Jan. 27th, 1885.

170. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 27th January, points out that the Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the Balasore district are overburdened with work. It is of opinion that the number of such officers in that district should be increased without delay; otherwise educational work in that district is likely to suffer.

UTKAL DARPAN.

171. Referring to the recommendation of Mr. Halliday, Commissioner of the Patna division, that Government should sanction a special grant of Rs. 5,000 to be placed at the disposal of the authorities of those parts of the division where the crops have been seriously affected by the deficient rainfall of the past season for expenditure on relief works, the *Sebaka* remarks that the request is reasonable and that Government ought to sanction the amount applied for.

UTKAL DARPAN.

172. Referring to the mission of General Lumsden to the frontiers of Afghanistan, the same paper remarks that he should cultivate friendship with the Uzbeks, who are a powerful race and who will be of great use to India in the event of any complication arising out of Indo-Russian politics.

UTKAL DARPAN.

173. The same paper, in another paragraph, thus alludes to the non-admission of Nulia boys into the Puri zillah school:—

“The policy of excluding Nulia boys on the grounds of their being long to a low caste and of other pupils objecting to associate with them on that account, may hold good for the present, but it would be an act of injustice to exclude them from enjoying the privileges of the above school for ever.”

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 14th February 1885.

Bengal Sect. Press - W. LeB. & others - Reg. No. 14388C-56-17-2-85.